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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: FAIR, CLOUDY in the afternoon.
Wheat, 99⅝; corn, 20½; cotton, 7 3-16.
Stock market—Narrow, with firm undertone.

Senator Sherman said yesterday that he was too old to enter the Cabinet, but the belief at Washington and Cleveland was general that he would be drafted into service as Secretary of State. Senator Allison and Representative Dingley have both declined to become Secretary of the Treasury.
Page 1.

A Kansas woman has asked the Governor-elect of her State to recommend the enactment of a law to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and use of corsets in the State. The Governor-elect will not do as she requests.
Page 1.

The Rev. Daniel C. Potter secured a temporary injunction against the Baptist City Mission Society, whereby he is again in undisturbed possession of the rectory of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.
Page 1.

Frederick Bauman, a prisoner in Louisville, Ky., says that he and David Edmunds killed Frank P. Arbuckle in this city Nov. 19, and robbed him. The Louisville police do not believe the story, and it does not correspond with the known facts in the case.
Page 1.

At Chicago yesterday arguments were begun in the case brought under the anti-trust law to enjoin the American Tobacco Company, or Cigarette Trust, from doing business in Illinois.
Page 1.

The insurgents of Cuba have begun a policy of reprisal on the Spaniards. A number of prisoners recently captured by them were shot to death, according to the precedent established by Spain.
Page 1.

Laura Bromley of Chicago dropped dead yesterday in an insurance office, after the officers had promised not to prosecute her husband for a shortage in his accounts.
Page 1.

The First National Bank of Denver and the Bankers' Exchange Bank of Minneapolis, which recently failed, reopened for business yesterday.
Page 1.

The Pope has sent his blessing to the City of Lawrence, Mass., in recognition of its official reception of Apostolic Delegate Martinelli.
Page 1.

Land in Johnson County, Ky., belonging to Secretary Carlisle has been sold for taxes.
Page 1.

Magistrate Brann tempered justice with mercy by giving a revengeful boy the alternative of standing two hours without winking or being shut up until twenty-one years old. The boy stood for two hours in front of the Chief Clerk's desk and was then released.
Page 2.

The bad feeling that has existed between Capt. Washington Willcocks of Company G, Ninth Regiment, and ex-Lieut. Barnard of the same company, culminated in a row in a restaurant, and now there is talk of a meeting on the field of "honor."
Page 2.

The call for Tammany primaries was completed by the Executive Committee, and polling places and inspectors were selected for all the contested districts.
Page 2.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan said the outlook for business West is brighter than it has been for a long time. He looks for a good farming year, and improvements in all directions.
Page 2.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs yesterday reported a bill providing that the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs be abolished and that a board of three Commissioners take the place of the Commissioner.
Page 2.

A mob of Delaware farmers was gathered at Stanton last night, threatening to march on the Wilmington jail for the purpose of lynching Frank Thomas, a negro.
Page 2.

An old Spanish gunboat was unearthed at Olivia, Minn., yesterday by a man who was digging a well.
Page 2.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mills offered a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring it to be the prerogative of Congress to accord recognition. The Senate passed a number of bills. The free-homestead bill called forth some political discussion. The session of the House was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill in Committee of the Whole.
Page 3.

The wool manufacturers had a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the tariff yesterday. They asked for the imposition of duties that would reasonably protect them against the raids in American markets of foreign competitors in their line of trade.
Page 3.

It was declared that there was no intention of having a Sunday parade when Troop F comes to town. Further arrangements made for the military tournament in Madison Square Garden.
Page 3.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday reported in favor of erecting the new Custom House in this city on the site of the present Custom House.
Page 3.

At Albany yesterday steps were taken to secure supplies needed by the State from the various prisons.
Page 3.

Henry D. Purroy refused to attend the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, sending instead a letter, in which he said he would not attend again until "its alien deputy leader" had been deposed. He also made statements, later, expressive of his hostility to Mr. Sheehan.
Page 4.

The German Liederkranz of this city began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary at the Carnegie Music Hall last night by giving a festival concert. To-night a concert and ball will be given at Liederkranz Hall.
Page 4.

J. Brisben Walker addressed the Drawing Room Club at the Waldorf last night on "The Church and Poverty." He said the only hope of humanity lies in the recognition of the fact that out of poverty springs all crime.
Page 4.

Most of the time of the House yesterday was taken up by a discussion of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. No definite action was taken on the measure.
Page 4.

The Rev. James L. Barton, a former missionary to Turkey, said it is the plan to Christianize the Armenians and "seize on the powers of Turkey." He declared that Minister Terrell is a counsel but no consul.
Page 4.

The annual meeting of the Educational Alliance was held last evening in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El, in Fifth Avenue.
Page 4.

The Academy of Medicine elected officers last evening, and heard a paper by Dr. H. D. Chapin on "Prevention of the Spread of Contagious Diseases."
Page 4.

It was announced yesterday that several manufactories that have been idle were about to resume operations.
Page 4.

The Charter Commission heard criticisms of that part of the new charter which relates to the Mayor's power of removal. James W. Hawes, for the Republican Club, wanted it to extend over the entire term, and not for the first six months only. Dorman B. Eaton suggested some changes in the direction of justice to those who might be removed. The Draft Committee met and made changes in the Municipal Assembly chapter, reducing the number of members in the two houses.
Page 5.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners gave a hearing yesterday afternoon to property owners along the proposed route of an underground road from the City Hall to the Battery. Messrs. J. W. Alexander, Spencer Trask, George V. N. Baldwin, Benjamin Silliman, W. S. Trenholm, James Stillman, James McGee, Franklin Potter, and Joseph L. Delafield appeared, and gave their views as to the advisability of such a road.
Page 5.

The Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions requesting the Charter Commission to apply to the Legislature for a longer time in which to consider the provisions of the Greater New York charter, and calling for the submission of the completed document to the vote of the people interested. Ex-Mayor Hewitt spoke strongly in favor of the referendum.
Page 5.

J. H. Johnston & Co., dealers in diamonds, jewelry, and silverware at 17 Union Square, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. For more than half a century the firm had been conspicuous in the jewelry trade. J. H. Johnston introduced the feature of buying duplicate birthday or wedding presents.
Page 5.

William A. C. Dougherty of Yonkers and his wife, three daughters, and a son are taking preventive treatment at the Pasteur Institute. A pet dog died of rabies, and they fear that they were inoculated while attending to it.
Page 5.

Funeral services of Prof. Achille Errani were held yesterday at his house. Many friends and acquaintances were present. Judge Barrett and Prof. Felix Adler made addresses. The burial will be at Brentwood, L. I., this afternoon.
Page 5.

Papers were served in a suit for breach of promise of marriage brought by Mrs. Alice Neveu, a widow with five children, against her cousin, Daniel J. Murphy, Superintendent of the Union Club and Captain of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment.
Page 5.

Burglars entered the Brooklyn residence of Broker Henry H. Armstead by way of the roof Wednesday night and ransacked the upper rooms while the family was below. They secured jewelry valued at $1,200 and clothing worth $100.
Page 5.

Ticket-taker McCue, at the up-town Cortlandt Street Station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road, prevented an old man from committing suicide, and received in return a scolding.
Page 5.

Leopold Cahn of 50 East Seventy-second Street hired a new butler who was known as "James." He ransacked the house Wednesday and made off with over $3,000 worth of jewelry.
Page 5.

When a detective tried to arrest Moritz Bauer, accused of swindling, the servant of the latter pulled off his coat tails in an attempt to prevent him from going up stairs.
Page 5.

The Board of Superintendents of Schools discussed the educational chapter of the Greater New York charter yesterday afternoon and last evening, without taking action.
Page 5.

The report of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission of Brooklyn will be submitted to Mayor Wurster to-day. It will deal largely with the plans for the East River tunnel.
Page 5.

Miss Edith Lyman Collins, ward of Chauncey M. Depew, was married in Paris yesterday to Rechid Bey, (Count Czaykowski,) an attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Rome. Miss Collins is the woman whose engagement to Mr. Depew was recently rumored in this city.
Page 7.

Simon Cooper, the negro, who killed a man and wounded five others on New Year's Day, yesterday murdered five other persons in South Carolina. A Sheriff's posse is pursuing him, and the citizens show a strong disposition to lynch him when captured.
Page 7.

It was said at Albany yesterday that Senator Guy would introduce bills providing for State grain elevators at Buffalo and to prohibit railroads from making discriminations in freight rates.
Page 7.

The rains of the last two months have done much to alleviate the distress in India. Relief for the famine sufferers is being distributed.
Page 7.

William J. Bryan was the principal speaker at the Jackson Day banquet of the Bryan Club of Chicago last night. He asserted that the fight for free silver coinage has but just begun.
Page 7.

The last reports from Honolulu are that Minister Willis is much better, and it is now believed that he will completely recover.
Page 7.

The Old Guard Ball was given at the Metropolitan Opera House.
Page 7.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., Anna Held's manager, denies that she is engaged to marry him.
Page 7.

Francois Marie Tregaro, Bishop of Seez, died on Wednesday.
Page 7.

The Dauntless, though still in custody of an officer of the Revenue Service, asked for clearance papers yesterday for Nuevitas, Cuba. They were refused until further orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. The tug has not yet been libeled for violating the law.
Page 11.

Controller Fitch has declined to allow payment of the bill, approved by the District Attorney's office, of Morton, Bliss & Co., for the reception and care of the Burden jewels after their recovery from the thieves in London.
Page 11.

At Kingston yesterday Henry Burger secured a judgment against John Q. A. Ward and Elmer F. Van Wagenen for $300 for injuries inflicted upon him while serving a summons on the defendants in a case growing out of the Peekamoose Club's troubles.
Page 12.

The hearing of the charges against Police Captain Chapman for his raid on the dinner given by Herbert Barnum Seeley was begun yesterday before Commissioner Grant. Only three witnesses were on the stand, and no important testimony was given.
Page 12.

Andrew Freedman was appointed receiver for Oscar Hammerstein pending the hearing of the suit of A. M. Byers & Co. of Pittsburg to set aside the transfer of various properties by Mr. Hammerstein to his wife and sons.
Page 12.

Judge Lippincott yesterday offered to grant a writ of certiorari to Director Arthur W. Clayton of the Hudson County Freeholders, but he declared at the same time that the Court could not interfere with the scramble for offices.
Page 12.

What is said to be the largest single shipment of salt ever made reached Jersey City yesterday from Silver Springs, N. Y. The salt was brought on four trains of thirty cars each, and filled 14,222 barrels and 10,774 sacks.
Page 12.

Only two arrests of striking cabmen were made yesterday. A rumor that all union men in the livery stables were to be called out on a sympathetic strike was denied by Delegate Mahr.
Page 12.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife, who was Miss Grace Wilson, returned from their wedding trip on the steamer Majestic.
Page 12.

Burglars in the house of Henry B. Day of Jersey City left a note praising his whisky and condemning his silver.
Page 12.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers—Page 7.
Post Office Notices—Foreign mails—Page 11.
The United Service—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence—Page 2.
Court Calendars—Page 10.
New Corporations—Page 11.
Business Troubles—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 7.
Losses by Fire—Page 7.
Amusements—Page 7.
Legal Notes—Page 12.
Real Estate—Page 10.
Railroads—Page 4.
Obituary—Page 7.

King & Lamb of Chicago Fail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—King & Lamb, wholesale and retail dealers in buckwheat flour at 14 Fifth Avenue, failed this afternoon. The firm made an assignment, in the County Court, to Seth B. King. The assets are $10,000 and the liabilities $15,000. The firm of King & Lamb is composed of Edward King and Frank M. Lamb, and is one of the oldest in the city in the flour business. The failure was caused by the general depression in business.

DR. POTTER HAS THE HOUSE

GETS AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BAPTIST SOCIETY.

Guards Ordered Away and Great Rejoicing at the Rectory—Legal Proceedings in the Name of Matron Julia Ross.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter of the Tabernacle Baptist Church emerged victorious yesterday from the troubles that have embarrassed him since Saturday, when the Baptist City Mission Society surrounded his domicile with sentinels with the purpose of compelling him to vacate.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court issued a temporary order of injunction in the morning, and Dr. Potter lost no time in serving it on the two guards who have survived the ordeal of five days and nights of sleepless toil. The third guard, former Policeman Gibbons, gave up his job in disgust early yesterday morning.

There was great rejoicing among the beleaguered when Dr. Potter appeared before the parsonage at 1:30 waving two documents with large red seals attached. The third-story window through which the messages have been transmitted since the siege began was thrown open and half a dozen smiling faces looked down on the doctor as he passed through the gateway. They were the faces of Dr. Potter's three sons, Pearl, Sterling, and Dean; his private secretary, Max Eyser; the Tabernacle Church organist, Henry G. Nichols, and the boarding house matron, Julia Ross, all of whom have shared the doctor's captivity from the first.

There was no guard in sight when Dr. Potter reached the premises. Rogers and Owens were in the basement trying to get warm beside a small stove. Dr. Potter tapped on the window pane, and they both appeared with extreme astonishment depicted on their faces.

They Obey the Injunction.

"Open the window, you," demanded Dr. Potter. The window was opened. Dr. Potter handed a copy of the injunction to Rogers, saying: "Now, be lively about it. I want the key to that door."

Rogers and Owens read the order of Justice Lawrence, and proceeded to obey it at once. Dr. Potter entered the house and ran up the two flights of stairs to his apartments, where there was a general jubilee. It appeared that there was substantial cause for the rejoicing. Aside from the roast turkey and two loaves of bread, which were provided on Wednesday through the stategy of friends outside the building, no food had entered the place since Monday morning.

Rogers yesterday withdrew the statements he made Wednesday accusing Max Eyser of threatening to shoot him, and Dr. Potter of breaking in the door.

Dr. Potter believed that he had practically won his fight for permanent possession of the Tabernacle parsonage by a clever piece of legal strategy. Instead of applying in his own name for an order of injunction, he applied through Lawyer Louis Hess of 271 Broadway for an injunction in behalf of Julia Ross, the matron of the boarding house which has been conducted as a part of the institutional church. Miss Ross signed a lease of the premises now occupied by her and the family of Dr. Potter on Nov. 29, 1895. The term of this lease does not expire until Nov. 29, 1898.

In the application for the order of injunction Miss Ross maintains that the foreclosure proceedings which came to a head Dec. 19, 1896, did not annul her lease, and that she is entitled to possession of the premises until the lease expires by limitation. The order for an injunction was made returnable Monday in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Special Term, at 10:30.

Guards Ordered Away.

The injunction granted restrains the defendants from interfering in any way with the occupants at 162 Second Avenue, and directs all persons acting in the interests of the defendants to leave the premises forthwith. It also directs the defendants to remove all locks placed on doors, and to refrain from interference with the coming and going of Miss Ross, Dr. Potter and family, Max Eyser, and all persons visiting the premises by permission of the plaintiff.

In asking for the injunction, Miss Ross states that on Jan. 2 she was ill, and sent for a physician. When the physician appeared at the door he was refused admission, she says, by certain persons placed there by the defendants as guards. Miss Ross intimated that she would bring suit for damages against the Baptist City Mission Society, as well as press her more immediate rights in the injunction proceeding.

While Dr. Potter was in the office of Peck & Field, attorneys for the Tabernacle Church, in the morning, he was served with a certified copy of the judgment in the foreclosure of the mortgage on the church property by a clerk from the office of Edward S. Clinch, attorney for the mission society.

"Clinch has got himself into hot water in this affair," said he. "He does not realize his position. The trouble started a year and a half ago, when my brother-in-law, George Freeman, had bought all the personal property belonging to the church at Sheriff's sale. The sale was forced to satisfy judgments held against the church by the gas company, the organist, and others. Mr. Freeman paid $2,000 for the property, and afterward leased the furniture to the Tabernacle.

"When the Tabernacle edifice and real estate were sold, Dec. 19, under foreclosure of mortgage, Mr. Freeman sent his lawyer, Mr. Scharps, of the firm of Scharps & Fullerton, 45 Broadway, to consult with Edward S. Clinch, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Baptist City Mission Society, which purchased the property. Mr. Scharps called his attention to the fact that the personal property in the Tabernacle and parsonage could not be included in the purchase of the Mission Society, as it belonged to Mr. Freeman. Clinch agreed to leave the matter in statu quo.

Mr. Freeman Brings Suit.

"But he did not do as he agreed. He sent a lot of men with vans to cart the furniture away. Mr. Scharps heard of it, and went to Clinch's office and accused him of falsehood. They had an angry meeting. Mr. Scharps next went to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Baptist Mission Society, and was by him referred back to Clinch, who gave him no satisfaction. Now Mr. Freeman has instituted a suit to recover $18,000 against Clinch and those backing him for 'conversion of property.'"

The defendants cited in the injunction proceeding are the New York City Baptist Mission Society, Edward S. Clinch, Frank Sullivan, John Doe, and Richard Roe, the two last named being the guards Rogers and Owens. None of the other litigation in which Dr. Potter is interested came to trial yesterday. Dr. Potter says there will be no compromise in his fight for what he believes to be his rights.

Edward S. Clinch was seen late yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and asked if the mission society would recognize the order of the court.

"Certainly," said he. "We are strictly law-abiding people. The tenants of the parsonage will not be disturbed pending the hearing on the injunction. There are two ways in which we can move to compel Dr. Potter to vacate the premises. The serving of the certified copy of the judgment in foreclosure on him to-day is virtually the service of an order of the court for him to abandon the premises. It is, of course, of no effect while the injunction holds, but if that is dissolved, we hold that he will be guilty of contempt of court if he remains. We can also apply for a writ of assistance and proceed to oust him by means of a Deputy Sheriff."

SAYS HE KILLED ARBUCKLE.

A Louisville Prisoner Tells a Story That Does Not Hold Good.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—Frederick Bauman, alias Wilson, a prisoner confined in the county jail, charged with forgery and obtaining goods by false pretenses, says he was concerned in the death of Frank P. Arbuckle of Denver in New York Nov. 19, and that Arbuckle was murdered. He gives no reason for confessing the crime further than that he wants to make known his part in it. The jail officials think that Bauman is trying to play crazy so that he will be sent to the asylum. He told this story to a reporter. Said he:

"People have been wondering who killed Arbuckle in New York. I had a hand in that affair, and I do not hesitate to say so. My partner in crime was Dave Edmunds, an actor, who is now in Evanston, North Chicago. We met Arbuckle in Sullivan's saloon in Harlem. We saw him flash his roll, and when he left, Edmunds and myself concluded we would follow him and get his money.

"You wonder why we should have done this, but I'll tell you. We had been knocking about New York for two weeks, and we were completely stranded. It was a hand-to-mouth living with us at best. Sullivan's saloon is on Third Avenue. We followed Arbuckle to Eighth Avenue, where he stood waiting for a car. We pounced upon him. Edmunds used a small slungshot, and I cracked him over the head with the butt end of a Smith & Wesson revolver. We took his money, $325, a diamond ring, and a gold watch. The watch is now pawned in a shop on Park Row near the Pulitzer Building."

Then Bauman proceeded to tell of his wanderings. He and Edmunds separated at Chicago, Bauman going to Kansas City. There he says he was arrested as a suspect of the first Chicago and Alton train robbery, at Blue Cut, but was released. Thence he went to St. Louis, and next to Louisville. He came here, he said, expecting to join Georgia Cayvan's company, being, he says, an actor who had filled engagements under Frederick Warde and Tony Pastor. While here he forged checks on E. Goldstein & Sons, for which he is held.

Bauman says he is a son of J. Edward Bauman, a banker at Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago. He says he has served a year in the Pentonville (England) prison for robbery in London. Though they do not believe it, the police will investigate Bauman's story.

Frank P. Arbuckle was a wealthy mine owner and politician of Denver, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Colorado, who, while in New York last November, was found by the police one morning before daylight on a vacant lot at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue unconscious. He died before he could be taken to the police station. There were no wounds or bruises on the man's body. Money, a gold watch, and an overcoat which he had been known to have a few hours before were missing. All efforts to trace his movements up to the time of finding him in a dying condition failed. Dec. 29 last, the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that his death was due to heart disease and probably to other causes unknown.

BANKS REOPEN THEIR DOORS.

First National of Denver and Bankers' Exchange of Minneapolis.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—The American National Bank reopened this morning, with Julius A. Myers President. This means that nearly $1,000,000 of tied-up money will be put in immediate circulation here.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7. — The Bankers' Exchange Bank of this city, which suspended several days ago, has resumed business.

Failures of Small Western Banks.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 7.—The Commercial Bank of Eau Claire, capital $30,000, closed to-day. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania Bank of St. Paul.

PRESTON, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Bank of Canton, at Canton with a capital of $10,000, and the Citizens' Bank of Lanesborough, a small institution, both owned and operated by Field, Kelsey & Co., suspended business yesterday.

Bank Collateral Attached.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7.—Owing to the delay in the appointment of a receiver, Jacobs & Co. of New York have attached the collateral of the defunct Columbia National Bank of this city on a claim of $10,000.

WAS KILLED BY WILD HOGS.

The Body of a Hunter Found Torn to Pieces in the Woods.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, Jan. 7.—Frank Floyd went hunting in the big timber fifteen miles north yesterday and, not returning to-day, a party went in search of him. They tracked him through the snow, and at last found his body literally torn to pieces. His gun was found near him, and a short distance away was an old sow lying dead with a broken leg and a bullet hole through her.

It is known that a large drove of wild hogs was in the neighborhood, and from numerous marks in the snow it is supposed he was attacked after he had killed the sow.

$100,000 Fire at Athens, Texas.

ATHENS, Texas, Jan. 7.—Fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed nearly a dozen places of business on the north side of the Court House Square. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance not known. The fire is believed to have been caused by incendiaries.

SPANISH PRISONERS SHOT

INSURGENT LEADERS BEGIN A POLICY OF REPRISAL.

Gen. Weyler's Announcement of the Pacification of Pinar del Rio Is Not Justified by Facts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—A dispatch from Key West says that Gen. Gomez has begun the work of reprisal against the Spaniards. In an attack upon the central trocha near Moron, he captured the Spanish garrison of Jago Avile, with 114 men.

They were notified that, according to the precedent set by their own Government, they should prepare to meet their fate. Opportunity was given them of writing messages to their friends in Spain, and then, in groups of twenty-five, they were shot to death.

The correspondent adds: "Weyler's announcement of the pacification of Pinar del Rio does not stand. He left over 3,000 insurgents in the province. He took additional soldiers from the military cordon, to Havana, to demonstrate that there were no insurgents there. When, as soon as he removed them, Cuban Gens. Raoul, Arango, and Castillo marched into the Province of Pinar del Rio from Havana with 3,000 more men to reinforce the 3,000 already there. This all goes to prove how much dependence can be placed in the statements of Weyler as to the attitude of the Cubans. They are not afraid of the Spanish, and not one man has surrendered in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

"The Spanish have recently established a military zone around the City of Havana, inclosing a space of five miles on all sides, for the purpose of cultivation for the sustenance of the people of that city, which shows still further to what ends they are driven and how little sympathy and support they can depend upon from the surrounding country; also, that they are daily losing ground, and are so hard pressed that this is all that they can call their own, and that has to be maintained by a military cordon from the attacks of the insurgents."

A REPORT THAT MACEO LIVES.

It Is Not Believed by the Correspondent Who Sends It.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Havana correspondent dated Jan. 6. In it he says he learns from a private and generally trustworthy source that Antonio Maceo, who was reported to have been killed through treachery at Punta Brava, is still alive. He is severely wounded, but is making favorable progress toward recovery.

The correspondent adds that he himself thinks it unlikely that Maceo is alive, but says it is not impossible.

AMERICAN TOBACCO CASE.

Arguments on the Motion to Keep the Cigarette Trust Out of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The suit brought by Attorney General Maurice T. Moloney, on behalf of the people of Illinois, against the American Tobacco Company, or Cigarette Trust, asking for a perpetual injunction against the company to restrain it from doing business in Illinois, came before Judge Gibbons this morning.

The Attorney General filed an exhaustive information in chancery against the company, alleging that it existed and did business in violation of the anti-trust law of the State. The company filed a demurrer to the information, and oral arguments on this demurrer comprised the proceedings before Judge Gibbons all day.

The Attorney General appeared to conduct the case for the people, and the company was represented by W. W. Fuller of New York City, general counsel, and Chas. H. Aldrich, ex-Solicitor General of the United States, local counsel. The arguments will be continued to-morrow.

A DEFEAT FOR THE LLOYDS.

An Illinois Court Decides Against the Organization.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Lloyds met inglorious defeat before Judge Clifford to-day, when the Court rendered a brief oral opinion, in which he held that the concern had no right to do business in the State of Illinois.

The case was a declaration filed by the Attorney General against John A. Barnes to recover $500 fine for doing illegal insurance business in Illinois. The court imposed the fine, and the company appealed. For five years the insurance authorities of the State have been trying to get some ruling of the courts upon the legality of this sort of insurance. The court held that by the very nature of the combination it was impossible for the Lloyds to conform with the requirements of the statute regulating insurance concerns.

WANTS CORSETS ABOLISHED.

Kansas Woman Asks for a Law to Do Away with Them.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—Gov. Leedy to-day received a letter from Melvern, Kan. It was from a woman, and in it the Governor-elect was earnestly implored to recommend in his message the passage of a law to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and use of corsets in Kansas.

The woman's reasons for making such a request were that corsets, like cigarettes, are injurious, and that the only way to suppress them is by legislative enactment.

The Governor referred the letter to his stenographers, and after a brief consultation they decided that it was not proper material to go into the message.

COLORADO TOWN IN FLAMES.

Mining Settlement in the Cripple Creek District.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Jan. 7.—Gillett, a town in the Cripple Creek district, is in flames, and it is believed here it will be consumed.

Telegraphic communication with the town has been cut off since the news of the outbreak of the fire was received.

Gillett is a mining town built almost exclusively of wood.

Gold Mine in Connecticut.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 7.—Mason brothers, farmers, living in Nepaug, six miles east of here, believe they have discovered gold on their farm. They say experts have analyzed rock quartz taken from their farm and found gold in it. They started to work the vein this week.

BIG FIRE IN PITTSBURG.

Eden Musee Ablaze and Commercial Gazette Building.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 8.—Fire started in the Eden Musée, on Fifth Avenue, at 1 o'clock this morning, and spread with great rapidity, so that the building will be a total loss.

The Musée is owned by Harry Davis, and is used as a museum and a variety theatre.

The building next door, occupied by The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, is also burning.

CARLISLE A TAX DELINQUENT.

The Secretary's Land in Johnson County, Ky., Sold by the Treasurer.

PAINTSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—A tract of land in Johnson County, School District No. 30, the property of John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has been sold by Manford Castle, Treasurer of the School District, for school taxes, which were due and unpaid.

Mr. Carlisle owns extensive property in this county, and recently won a suit involving the payment of taxes.

BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS.

The First American City Thus Honored by the Pope.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 7.—On Saturday last the City of Lawrence gave an official reception in honor of Apostolic Delegate Martinelli, the first distinction of the kind ever accorded. In recognition the Pope has sent to the Rev. James T. O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's Church, the following blessing:

The Holy Father has heard with pleasure of the public demonstrations in honor of Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, and gratefully bestows his blessing on the citizens of Lawrence.

M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLI.

This is said to be the first blessing bestowed by the Pope upon an American municipality.

CITY JUDGE'S GREAT POWER.

A Mount Vernon Magistrate Has Supreme Court Jurisdiction.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—City Judge Adam E. Schatz of Mount Vernon has made use of the extraordinary power given to a city judge of Mount Vernon, by giving a certificate of reasonable doubt and allowing an appeal in an assault cause against Elizabeth McWilliams.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that appeals shall be granted only by Supreme Court Justices or County Judges. But the Mount Vernon charter says its city Judge "shall have within the city of Mount Vernon the powers of the Supreme Court at Chambers, and all the powers which the County Judge of Westchester County hath by law within this county."

KILLED BY EXCESSIVE JOY.

A Wife Drops Dead After Her Plea Has Been Granted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Laura Bromley of 533 West Huron Street, whose husband was threatened with arrest by the American Surety Company, his bondsmen, because a shortage of $34 had been discovered in his accounts as an employe of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, fell dead to-day in the office of the latter company at the feet of the official who had just yielded to her hysterical plea for mercy. The smile with which she listened to the joyful words remained in death, which was due to heart disease.

There was another sorrowful scene when the husband, who is partly blind, was conducted to the corpse of his wife from another part of the building, where he had been waiting.

WOLCOTT IS WELCOMED.

The London Times Says the Senator's Mission Will Fail.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times welcomes Senator Wolcott, who has come to Europe to sound the sentiment on the silver question. It praises his capacity and integrity, and says that President-elect McKinley could not have chosen a more acceptable envoy. Nevertheless, the failure of his mission, in any other sense than as a political move to placate the silverites, is certain.

The Whisky Trust Leases Void.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The United States Court of Appeals handed down an important decision to-day in the Whisky Trust case. The court decided that the leases made by the old Whisky Trust cannot be enforced and are void. This rids the American Spirits Manufacturing Company of about fifty leases running for about twenty years and involving something like $1,500,000.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are generally fair, cloudiness in the afternoon, winds variable.

A high pressure area has moved south to Ontario. A sub-permanent ridge of high pressure extends from the west gulf to the Northern Pacific coast. An area of low pressure has appeared to the north of Montana. It has snowed in the lower lake region and New England, and has rained in the Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in Northern New England, and has generally risen elsewhere. Fair weather, followed by light rain or snow, may be expected in the extreme Northwest, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. Generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	5	25	28
6 A. M.	8	25	27
9 A. M.	8	27	29
12 M.	11	33	32
4 P. M.	14	37	35
6 P. M.	16	32	34
9 P. M.	13	30	32
12 P. M.	11	30	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31½
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1896	10
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 11, Column 2.

SHERMAN AND THE CABINET

THE SENATOR'S INTENTIONS NOT CLEARLY DEFINED.

He Is Disinclined to Act as Secretary of State, but May Be Drafted into Service—Allison and Dingley Have Declined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—"I am too old to go into the Cabinet." Such was the summary way the venerable Senator Sherman disposed of the report in the dispatches last night that he was to be Secretary of State.

The Senator talked at some length with an old Ohio friend in the House of Representatives this morning, and the latter came away firmly convinced that, unless there was a decided change in Senator Sherman's feelings, he would not be Secretary of State.

The Ohio Congressman who discussed the subject with Senator Sherman this morning believes the latter is laying his wires for re-election to the Senate.

Congressman Grosvenor declared this afternoon that he had positive information that Senator Sherman would be Secretary of State, and that it was possible Ohio would have two places in the Cabinet.

Senator Allison reached Washington this morning, but did not go to the Capitol until 4 o'clock, when he went to attend a meeting of the steering committee. During the session politics were discussed, and while Mr. Allison did not tell his colleagues in so many words, he gave them very clearly to understand that he would not become a member of the McKinley Cabinet.

Senator Allison was recently re-elected for another term of six years, beginning the 4th of March next. His position as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee gives him great prominence in the Senate, and his Iowa friends think he would be very unwise to exchange such a position for the fleeting glories of a Cabinet portfolio.

The same considerations are thought largely to influence Representative Dingley of Maine. Mr. Dingley is relatively as prominent in the House as Mr. Sherman or Mr. Allison is in the Senate. Just at present he is more interested in the preparation of a tariff bill than in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, with which popular report has coupled his name. Few, if any, of his friends, believe that he can be induced to enter the Cabinet, and he has almost ceased to be a factor in the speculations respecting its personnel.

Some of the Western members believe that Judge McKenna of California, who was a member of the Ways and Means Committee that framed the McKinley Tariff bill, will be invited by President-elect McKinley to fill the office of Attorney General or Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hanna is still regarded as a Cabinet possibility, although his Ohio friends maintain that he has no aspirations in that direction and only desires a seat in the Senate.

CABINET TALK AT CLEVELAND.

A Belief that Sherman Will Be Drafted Into Service.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Major McKinley removed to-day from M. A. Hanna's suburban residence to the home of another friend, Myron T. Herrick, who lives in the heart of the residence portion of the city. Major and Mrs. McKinley will remain at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick till Monday morning, when they will return to Canton to stay till March 1, when they expect to leave for Washington.

A report that Senator Sherman expects to leave Washington to make a visit to Major McKinley was received with a good deal of interest in political circles here. Senator Sherman has not indicated as yet to Major McKinley when he is likely to visit him.

The two principal places, that of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, are still unfilled, and until they are provided for, no other Cabinet appointments will be made. It is obvious that the Cabinet must be built up around these great positions. Therefore, those who understand the nature of the problem which confronts Major McKinley know when rumor seems definitely to announce that Mr. Bliss or Mr. Payne or Mr. Merriam or some other Cabinet possibility has been chosen and a particular portfolio has been assigned to him, before the offices of Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury are filled, that the Cabinet is being made up more rapidly by the gossips than by the President-elect.

Gen. Felix Agnus and other Southern men who have talked with Major McKinley to-day, have the impression that he would like to select one Cabinet officer from the heart of the solid South and another from one of the border States. Gen. Agnus spoke very warmly in favor of Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia to Major McKinley, and said that it was plain that the President-elect had a very high opinion of him.

H. C. Griffin, Chairman of the State Central Committee of Mississippi, called on Major McKinley this evening.

DINGLEY HAS DECLINED.

Said by His Son's Paper to Have Refused a Cabinet Place.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 7.—The Daily Telegraph, which is published by N. Dingley, a son of Congressman Dingley, publishes the following authoritative dispatch from Washington to-day:

"It can be stated definitely that Congressman Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has decided not to accept a Cabinet position. The place of Secretary of the Treasury was offered to him by President-elect McKinley, and time was given him to consider the offer. Great pressure has been brought to bear on him to accept it, but he has definitely decided not to take the place. His present duties are much more congenial to him. Furthermore, he fears the arduous duties of the Treasury portfolio would seriously impair his health."

Placed a Woman at Its Head.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Minneapolis Board of Education elected Mrs. Jennie C. Crays President. It is the first case in the Northwest where so important a body as the Board of Education

WHAT THE GOVERNORS SAID

ANNUAL MESSAGES SENT TO DIFFERENT LEGISLATURES.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan Suggests a Number of Important Reforms Which the Lawmakers Can Effect.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 7.—The first annual message of Gov. Pingree was presented to the Legislature to-day. The Governor suggests that the reforms which he proposes to exploit should begin with reform of primary elections. He believes that conventions of political parties should be abolished, and suggests a system whereby a direct vote of the ballot holder for party candidates should be permitted. On the subject of taxation he opposes the policy of the specific taxation of corporations, and recommends that steps be taken in the form of local or general taxation to make corporations bear their proper share of taxes. The Governor agues that the Legislature, having a Constitutional right to fix charges for transportation of passengers and freight, should exercise that power by reducing passenger rates to 2 cents per mile in Michigan. He favors the adoption of the system of the referendum to the granting of public franchises, as a check upon corrupt local officials.

Referring to the subject of trusts and corporations, the Governor makes a number of recommendations. He denounces the growth of the system of combinations. He does not suggest any form of law, but confines his suggestions to statements of facts largely directed at the Rockefeller combination of mineral land ownership and control of shipping interests of the great lakes. He urges State control of corporate stock, and bond issues by insisting that all issues shall represent capital actually paid in, and that a system whereby only a percentage of subscribed capital is paid and upon this payment great credit obtained should be stopped by legislation.

Mr. Pingree shows that railroads in Michigan are taxed less than in any other State except Indiana. He holds that the present system of railroad taxation in Michigan, as also the system applying to telephones, telegraph, and express companies, is inequable, and he recommends that steps be taken to add to the system of specific taxation by such legislation as will give a State Board of Taxes and Assessments power over corporations against whom taxes are to be assessed.

The Governor opposes the taxation of mortgages, and suggests changes in the tax title law. He suggests a general enabling act, by which all property heretofore sold for taxes may be redeemed by original owners within five years of its passage, upon payment of the original tax, costs, and 6 per cent. interest.

Upon the subject of public franchises, the Governor devotes considerable attention to street railway franchises. He says that in giving such franchises, if they may not be actually municipalized, reservations should be made in the grants which prohibit mortgaging of the franchise. He would reserve to the legislative authority the right to fix tolls, require the actual cost of construction to be known to the municipality, prohibit consolidation with opposing companies, and the ownership of stock by individual stockholders of one company in any other. He also would have it provided that no mortgage shall be executed upon any street railway company's property for a greater amount than one-half the actual cost of the property.

BUT FEW SUGGESTIONS MADE.

Gov. Wolcott Makes a Non-Committal Address in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Gov. Roger Wolcott's address to the Legislature, after his inauguration to-day, is a document of a non-committal character throughout, and more devoted to a recital of incidents of the past than to recommendations for the future.

On the gypsy moth question he comes out strong in this fashion:

"Whether the State shall continue its present method in dealing with this pest is one of the questions of great difficulty which will be presented to you. The entire extermination of the insect by the present agencies may appear well-nigh impossible, yet it seems to have been proved that its ravages may be restricted in locality and diminished in amount. It is clear that it cannot safely be left to be dealt with by private effort. Better results may in the future be attained by improved insecticides, but many believe that the only final remedy lies in the discovery of some parasite which shall prey upon this fell destroyer of vegetation. In both of these directions the work of scientific investigation is being pursued, with results that afford some degree of encouragement. Efforts in these directions should be stimulated rather than relaxed. Your honorable bodies will doubtless appropriate such sum as they may deem wise to expend for the protection of the community against this imported pest; but, whatever this sum may be, I deem it my duty emphatically to urge that an adequate portion of it should be made available before the young caterpillars are hatched, for at this time it can be expended with the greatest economy and best results."

The increase of trust companies he does not favor, for he says:

"Owing to the importance and peculiar nature of the functions which they perform, it is probable that equal accommodation to the public and a greater degree of security are to be gained by the operation of a moderate number of strong companies in the centres of population, rather than of a multiplicity of companies scattered through the smaller communities, which may not afford a proper field for the business they conduct. In any event, I suggest extreme caution in granting charters, to the end that the public may be properly guarded from speculative and insecure financial methods."

Regarding stock speculation he says:

"The frequency with which those intrusted with the funds of others prove faithless to their trust, and the widespread loss and distress consequent upon their acts, may well suggest the inquiry whether it is possible, through legislation, to interpose additional safeguards for the protection both of the individual and of the community. In many cases the criminal act is directly traced to speculation in stocks, and at the outset there is often an entire absence of criminal intent. I ask you to consider: First, whether, in the case of State and municipal officers who have the custody of public funds, stock gambling—that is, the buying or selling of stocks on margin—should not be forbidden by law, under proper penalty, or be made by statute cause for removal from office; secondly, whether this principle may profitably be extended to Treasurers of quasi-public and private corporations, and to Trustees under private instruments."

GOV. POWERS ON PROHIBITION.

Maine, He Thinks, Will Continue to Enforce That Principle.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7.—Gov. Powers was inaugurated in due form this morning in joint convention of the Legislature, and delivered his address.

In the address he devotes himself mainly to matters of a purely local character. He congratulates the people because "our young men have, very generally, ceased to emigrate to the far West as soon as they are old enough to commence life for themselves. They are beginning to learn and realize the important truth that at home are to be found more certain inducements and advantages, with much less of hardship, suffering, and privation."

The attention of capitalists seeking investment for their money is called to the many advantages which the State presents naturally and by reason of the low rate of taxation, and he urges the Legislature to keep that rate as low as possible.

Maine will, he thinks, continue to be a prohibition State, and he says: "A large majority of the people of our State are thoroughly and conscientiously devoted to the principles and practice of temperance, integrity, morality, and virtue as a fundamental policy essential to our best development and growth. They believe that the restraining influence of our prohibitory legislation has had a marked effect in eradicating the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. Doubtless there has not been a full realization of what the most ardent and enthusiastic advocates of prohibition prophesied and hoped, but certainly great good has been accomplished. In most of our rural country towns the groggery is a thing of the past, and we are moving in the right direction throughout the State. It is my conviction that what we need to-day is a more active public sentiment in our larger towns and cities, which will enforce the laws we now have, rather than additional penalties that will make the enforcement more uncertain and difficult."

The only other subject of general interest on which he touches is that of the game and fishing interests of the State. Of these he says:

"Our vast forests abound with moose, deer, caribou, and other game. Our lakes, rivers, and bays, well stocked with many varieties of fish, offer to sportsmen unequaled attractions, and bring, with each recurring year, large and steadily increasing numbers of people, whose sojourn here is pleasant, healthful, and beneficial to themselves and profitable to many of our own citizens. During the past two years the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game have used every reasonable effort, and adopted the best-known methods of fish culture, to more fully stock our lakes, streams, and rivers with fish suitable for food. They have good reason to hope and believe that success will ultimately crown these endeavors. Already there has been a marked increase in many rivers and lakes of the several varieties which they are propagating. These Commissioners have also for the past two years taken extraordinary care to protect and preserve, especially during close time, the game with which our forests abound, and they have, to a great extent, prevented the indiscriminate and illegal killing of moose, deer, and caribou, which was so common not a very long time ago. The slaughter by men lumbering in the woods has nearly ceased, and at present most of the guides, woodsmen, and settlers upon the outskirts of the forests recognize the wisdom of our game laws and quite generally obey them. But there are some persons that nothing but the rigid enforcement of these laws will restrain. Hence the evident necessity of having a reasonable number of energetic and efficient Game Wardens, whom I think should also act as Fire Wardens, as it is necessary to protect the forests from fire if we would have game at all. This work, so plainly beneficial to our State, is deserving reasonable pecuniary aid and support, which you will doubtless be pleased to grant."

GUNBOAT FOUND IN MINNESOTA

An Old Spanish Vessel Unearthed by a Well Digger.

OLIVIA, Minn., Jan. 7.—An old Spanish gunboat has been found upon the farm of Charles Brown between this point and Bird Island. Hundreds of people are visiting the place.

Joseph Bagne struck the vessel while digging a well, and since has uncovered it completely.

Its armament comprises five cannon and two mortars. Cannon balls and bombshells were found in large numbers.

The boat is a very old one, and there is much speculation as to how long it has been in the ground. The impression is that the boat was run up into this region about 1600, when a much larger proportion of the State was under water than is now submerged. The gunboat was found directly on Birch Cooley Creek, which at the time mentioned was no doubt a navigable river.

Churches and Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Saturday evening next there will be enacted in the chapel of one of our Harlem churches a strange scene. It will recall to some minds that day in the history of Notre Dame de Paris when a ballet dancer was set up in the sanctuary to be worshipped as the goddess of beauty. The object of this latter-day profanation of the holy house, however, has not so good a plea as that of beauty for its defense. The meeting is called to protest against the building of a public school on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, two blocks from one church and 100 feet from another. That object is certainly not beautiful.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the practice of blocking the efforts of the city to provide public schools for our children is most reprehensible. Twice within a month have property holders objected to a choice of site made by the authorities for the needed school, and to all appearances the objections have availed. Perhaps this new protest will be heeded, too; there is precedent, now, for such a decision, and so, at last, we shall get no schools in this vicinity. I can sympathize with the property holder who wants to save his income from impairment, but I can't think much of his patriotism or of his ethics. He doesn't want to suffer his share that the city may be uplifted, and he thinks that his neighbor on the next block is the one who should lose by the proximity of the school.

When churches unite in this work of keeping schools away from their sanctified shadows I think the time has come for a loud and long public protest against this practice of delaying needful public works, because somebody doesn't want to suffer in his pocketbook by the completion. The glaring impropriety of the Church's taking arms against the cause of education needs no comment. Should not the newspapers do something toward developing a proper public spirit in these matters?

INDIGNATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1897.

Equal to a Liberal Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a very great pleasure for me to answer your circular of Jan. 2, and to say that I read THE TIMES daily while in the city, and out of the city. I find it always interesting. It would seem to me that when the reading public become acquainted with your magnificent paper, which is equal to a liberal education of contemporary events, THE TIMES will be daily before them.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1897.

Will Use a Bloodhound.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Mount Ephraim Detective Agency, a farmers' organization of this county, has purchased a bloodhound. The section in which the members of the agency live has been infested with chicken thieves for some time past, and the farmers, having resorted to all sorts of traps without catching the thief, decided to purchase the hound. The animal will be used the first time a hennery is visited by the thieves.

Really Burglar Proof.

From The Boston Herald.

Burglars broke into the store of Bakie Brothers, at Kingston, N. H., Monday night, and blew the outside doors of the safe off, but failed to get in. Burglars have tried to crack this safe five times.

New York Theatre Diagrams.
In the Eagle Almanac 1897. Price 25 cents.—Adv.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fashionable Designs,
Now below factory prices.

TO PROTECT GAME AND FISH

CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE "OPEN SEASON" LAW.

Hounding and Jacking of Deer to be Absolutely Prohibited—The Partridge Season to be Shortened.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Col. William Cary Sanger of Oneida County introduced in the Assembly on its opening day two bills proposing changes in the fish and game law. One relates to the killing of deer in all parts of the State except Long Island; the other proposes a change in the open season for partridge and squirrels. Both bills have the approval of the State Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission, and they were prepared after consultation with members of that commission.

The bill which relates to the killing of deer prohibits hounding and jacking, and in this is in line with the change made last year, when the season for killing deer by these methods was made shorter than it had previously been. The present law allows the jacking of deer from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, and hounds may be used from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15.

The Commissioners believe that, notwithstanding these short open seasons, the number of deer killed in the Adirondacks this year was fully as great as it was the year before, when the season was longer. Reports from the Game Wardens indicate this, although there are no detailed reports this year which show the actual numbe of deer killed in each county. Such reports as have been received by the principal game keeper are that during the fifteen days' open season the haunts of the deer were fairly alive with hunters, and the slaughter correspondingly great.

It is because of these reports that the commission believed it wise to give a greater protection and limit the killing to still hunting. The proposed change is said to meet the approval of many of the dwellers in the woods, who have prior to last year done a thriving business with dogs. They find that it does not pay to keep the dogs idle for eleven and a half months for the privilege of renting them for fifteen days. The game keepers believe that greater restrictions are needed to prevent the dogs, which are kept in the woods the year around, from destroying the deer. Some complaints have been heard that the dogs are frequently at large, and there has been no way of preventing hounding even when there have been no sportsmen. The proposed change prohbiting the use of dogs, the commission believes, will be of advantage to the deer by practically clearing the woods of dogs the year around.

The bill which relates to the partridge season is backed by the commission because it believes that under the present law the extinction of the bird is threatened.

The open season for partridge is now from Aug. 16 to Dec. 31. Mr. Sanger's bill proposes to shorten this at both ends, making the time when partridge may legally be killed from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15. If the bill becomes a law, it will prevent much slaughter of the birds when they are "budding," and the date for the end of the season was selected for precisely this object.

The Commissioners believe the birds should be protected from the time the first snow falls and they are driven to the hardwood trees for their food. This bill also contains a section relating to the wholesale shipping of partridge, a provision which is said to be aimed at those who visit the breeding places, and have practically a monopoly of the birds, buying from the local sportsmen and transporting them to the cities. Col. Sanger's bill proposes that no person shall "accompany" to exceed fifty birds.

The open season for squirrels is changed by Col. Sanger's bill, to give an open season from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15. The present law makes it from Oct. 15 to Feb. 15. The commission believes the squirrels are matured by Sept. 1.

One change is proposed by the commission in the law fixing the fishing seasons, though the bill to bring about the change has not yet been introduced. It is proposed to make the date of the open season for black bass July 1. It is now June 1. The Fisheries Department advocates the change on the ground that black bass are spawning in June.

A QUEER PUNISHMENT.

Magistrate Brann Was Merciful and the Boy Did Not Wink.

Henry Stern, ten years old, who lives at 58 Sheriff Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. He had gone into a house and torn down some plastering in revenge for his parents being dispossessed by the owner. The boy was penitent, and Magistrate Brann desired to be merciful.

"Do you see that man over there with the glasses?" asked the Magistrate pointing to Chief Clerk Thoma.

"Yes, Sir," said the boy

"Well, I want you to stand in front of him, and if you wink at him, I will send you away until you are twenty-one years old."

The boy is cross-eyed, and when he began to stare at the Chief Clerk the latter became nervous, and picking up the record book, took it around to the rear room. The boy stood the punishment for two hours and was then released.

Strangely Wounded.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Near Green Cove Springs, Fla., Mr. Morrison stood behind the corner of a house and held out a razor for Mr. Grover to shoot at with a rifle. When Grover shot, the ball struck the razor and broke it. Either the ball or part of the razor ricocheted around the corner of the house and struck Mr. Morrison on the back of the head and nicked the skull for about an inch, taking out a piece of the outside of the skull bone, but not going in far enough to touch the brain. It is a very serious wound, but is not thought to be necessarily dangerous.

The Bridegroom Fails to Appear.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 7.—William Todd of Wallingford, Conn., was expected here yesterday morning to marry Miss Fannie Pearson of this city. He did not arrive here on time, and a telegram sent to his home was answered by another, which said he had left for Fall River Tuesday night. He has not been heard of since, and friends and relatives are wondering as to his whereabouts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Willie Kenefick, aged seven years, son of William Kenefick of this city, was drowned at Nicholson, Penn., yesterday.

SCHUYLKILLHAVEN, Penn., Jan. 7.—Thirty cows and heifers at the Schuylkill County Home have been killed because they were afflicted with tuberculosis.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Miss Ida V. Hoagland, private secretary of Miss Mary Garrett, was killed to-day by a fall down an elevator shaft in Miss Garrett's mansion on West Monument Street.

CORBETTON, Ontario, Jan. 7.—The barn and outhouses on Hunter's farm, near this place, were destroyed by fire last night, and Edward Fenton, twenty-five years of age, was burned to death while trying to save the cattle.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Walter E. Edwards of Forest Home, Tompkins County, has received a civil service appointment as assistant steam engineer of the Long Island State Hospital, and Dr. Caroline M. Stengel of New York has been appointed from the eligible list as woman's physician in the same institution.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 7.—A wreck occurred on the Plant system just outside the city limits yesterday in which Engineer R. H. Finney was hurt seriously and Fireman R. L. Gess received severe injuries. A cross-tie, evidently placed on the track for the purpose of wrecking the train, caught the engine and overturned it. The express and baggage cars were derailed.

A LYNCHING THREATENED.

Delaware Farmers May March on Wilmington Jail.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Irvine Ball, living on a farm at Stanton, a short distance west of this city, yesterday was assaulted by Frank Thomas, a colored farm hand, employed by her husband. She fought him off, but was badly injured.

Thomas was captured by Edward Brown, near Newark, and taken to the Ball farm. There he was seized oy fifty or sixty angry farmers, armed with guns and farm implements. A rope was placed about his neck, and a hanging was to follow.

Two detectives arrived at this time and brought Thomas here. The Chief of Police has been notified that 500 farmers are coming to town to take the prisoner from the City Hall.

A telephone message from Stanton says there is a crowd of 400 collected there to-night.

John Kelly of Newcastle was arrested there this afternoon for mistreating a small girl, who recently died. A crowd of angry citizens threatened to take him from the constable, but the prisoner was brought here and locked up.

A Water Front Railway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The enormous increasing density of this city's population, covering an area of about fourteen miles in length, lying between the Battery and its northern limit and the East and North Rivers, raises a serious question as to the best facilities needed in the near future for the successful transaction of the varied avocations of such a people, as well as for a more definite mode of their conveyance from their homes to their places of business with the least possible delay and expense, and in like manner from their places of business to their homes; for it is evident that however well supplied their present modes of conveyance may be considered, and however numerous in different directions, by horse and cable and air power and electricity, as well as by elevated railways and other means of conveyance, they seem entirely inadequate to supply the requirements of the present population, without taking into consideration the demands which will be unconditionally made by those of the near future for such accommodations as will keep pace with their growth and the expansion of their business and commercial developments.

To relieve such pressing demands for greater facilities there is no better way than by the construction of another elevated railway on the water front of South and West Streets, along the North and East Rivers, to consist of two tiers with four tracks on each tier, for both passenger and freight cars, with express and local connections. The freight cars should have tracks switching into the adjoining storehouses and docks which are or may be erected and constructed; and by a system of elevators capable of raising and lowering them, be enabled to receive from either these storehouses or the steamships and other vessels at their docks, all freight in bond or otherwise, for British America, or the Northern, Western, and Southern States or elsewhere; and in like manner to load or unload the cars, steamships or other vessels, on their arrivals, respectively, at their storehouses, and docks; and also by a system of chutes furnish the different steamships and other vessels with freight and fuel for their outgoing passages without loss of time, in the quickest, safest and most economical manner. These docks and storehouses should be constructed under the direction of the Honorable Board of Dock Commissioners and their able Engineer.

Such a road could be economically built within the ensuing twelve months along the North River to Spuyten Duyvil, to connect with the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, provided an act of the Legislature could be secured for its promotion, which can doubtless be obtained, as a bill is now being prepared for that purpose.

Such a combination of railways, docks, storehouses, switches, and elevators could also be extended along the North and East Rivers with branches as may be desired, whose future advantages are too important to be overlooked, and could be constructed separately or connectedly, and when completed, work in entire unison.

The advantages of such a system to the commercial, manufacturing shipping, business, and laboring community cannot be too highly estimated, while its operations would be conducted above ground and its patrons breathe the freshness of nature while riding in its cars. Its paramount importance is apparent. The time is not far distant when such facilities will be demanded for the accommodation of all, in the amplest manner, in order to produce the best results for the unconditional development of their comfort, welfare, happiness and prosperity without discrimination, and not in accordance with what was practiced by the officials of a certain workingman's society, who were enjoying a sumptuous, superb, delicious dinner, while its deluded members who had actually furnished the cash for its payment, had to trudge home tired, hungry, and dinnerless.

JAMES MONROE TOWER,
4 West Thirty-second Street, New York.
Jan. 6, 1897.

Warning Against a Swindler.

The Charity Organization Society sends out a warning to the public against a girl about twenty years of age, good-looking, medium build, dressed in black, who solicits, and in some cases has obtained, money in generous sums from residents on and near Fifth Avenue. Her appeals are made late in the day, and her plea is that her family lives in Williamsburg, has just been dispossessed, and money is urgently needed to prevent suffering over night from exposure and hunger. She has plausible stories at command, showing some knowledge of those to whom she appeals, and gives false addresses for her own home and her place of employment with an air of the utmost frankness. The society will be glad to hear particulars from all to whom she has applied.

Premier Laurier Speaks.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.—Premier Laurier tonight spoke to what he said was the largest meeting he ever had addressed. He defended the settlement of the Manitoba school question, and closed with these words: "I have labored, and I will labor all my lifetime for the triumph of civil liberty and clerical non-interference in matters political. We must bend our energies toward developing trade, commerce, and prosperity in this land of ours, and we shall not stop because our policy may be condemned by a faction."

Dropped Dead After a Whipping.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 7.—Henry Oliver, an eleven-year-old boy, dropped dead to-day beside his teacher, Miss Florence Mills, at Grant Park School, just as she ceased to whip him. At first it was thought that he had fainted, but when it was found that he was dead the pupils were panic stricken and rushed from the schoolroom, refusing to return. The Coroner's jury found that he came to his death from heart disease.

Mount Morris Bank Directors.

At a meeting of the Mount Morris Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday, the following Board of Directors was appointed for the coming year: William H. Payne, William M. Grinnell, Lucius Warner, Edward H. Landon, Thomas H. Newman, Jesse G. Keys, A. F. Thomas, Frank Russak, John McQuade, and Thomas Watt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SOME TALK OF A DUEL

MESSRS. WILLCOCKS AND BARNARD IN ANOTHER ROW.

The National Guard Captain and ex-Lieutenant Quarrel in a Restaurant and They May Meet on the Field of Honor.

The bad feeling that has existed between Capt. Washington Willcocks of Company G, Ninth Regiment, and ex-Lieut. George D. Barnard of the same company culminated in a wordy row the other evening that some members of the Guard think may end in an affair of honor.

At the time of the trouble in the regiment over the Company G stag last February the two officers had words, and the Captain forced the Lieutenant to resign. Their first meeting since was two nights ago in a South Fifth Avenue table d'hote restaurant. Mr. Barnard and Ellsworth L. Striker of Striker & Co., 137 Broadway, had been dining together. Going out Barnard stopped and spoke to Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, a lawyer of 13 William Street, his successor in Company G. Weed was dining in the company of Capt. Willcocks.

Barnard and Striker passed on. When they were near the door Willcocks caught up with them. Barnard says he was in an excited mood. His fists were clinched.

"How dare you speak to any one in my presence?" declared Willcocks, shaking his fist at Barnard.

"Who are you that you presume to tell me to whom I shall speak?" retorted Barnard.

"I was your Captain, and I know you too well," was the Captain's answer.

"Yes, and your Colonel knew you a great deal better when he got through investigating you," declared the ex-Lieutenant, referring to the investigation of the Captain by Col. Seward in regard to the stag party.

Then, some say, Barnard made a pass at Willcocks, while others say the situation was reversed. The proprietor here managed to get in a word. "Gentlemen, gentlemen!" he exclaimed frantically. "You are military men. They fight never in restaurants. They make it one affair of honor."

"Honor!" sneered the Captain, "that man doesn't know what honor is."

"I don't, eh?" shouted Barnard. "I am ready to make an affair of honor between two gentlemen. We can meet in Hoboken or the Hackensack Meadows. There no one will molest us. I will meet you there, you Corporal masquerading in epaulets."

"I will reply to you at the proper time," said the Captain, backing off to his table, where Lieut. Weed had sat dumfounded. Barnard told the Captain if he wanted bare fists, mittens, or skin-tight gloves, he would meet him that way.

Those who know the character of the two men would not be surprised to see an encounter between them. Willcocks weighs 170 pounds. Barnard weighs 190 pounds. Each is about thirty years old.

Mr. Barnard is well known in real estate and insurance circles. He has offices in the Niagara Building. He was seen there yesterday and asked if a meeting had been arranged between him and the Captain.

"So far I have not heard from him," he said. "I wish to deny that I struck him. I admit I laid my hands on him in no gentle manner, but it was only to push him away. Had I struck him he would wear the marks, I think. I offered him $100 to step outside of the restaurant, but he wouldn't do it."

"Would you meet the Captain on the field of honor?" he was asked.

"I don't want to appear as a boaster or as a quarrelsome man," he answered, "but I can say with all modesty that I shall be ready whenever Mr. Willcocks calls on me."

Mr. Striker was also seen yesterday. He saw the row in the restaurant, and said that the Captain was the aggressor.

"If I had not been present," he declared, "to hold Barnard back, I think the Captain might have been thrashed."

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Additional Subscriptions Reported by the General Treasurer.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	$5,007.26
Temple Emanu-El	1,468.23
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	667.90
Madison Square, Presbyterian	414.59
Holy Trinity, Evangelical Lutheran	245.53
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	177.17
Temple Israel, Harlem	100.21
Riverdale, Presbyterian	100.10
Divine Paternity Universalist	78.80
Mediator, Episcopal, King's Bridge	64.51
Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	48.00
Memorial Church of Christ, Baptist	45.16
Lenox Avenue, Unitarian	43.45
St. Michael's, Episcopal	28.50
Swedish Evangelical Mission	14.12
First Moravian	14.00
St. John's Chapel, Episcopal	12.56
Congregation B'nai, Salem	10.00
St. James, Episcopal, additional	10.00
Fulton Street daily noon prayer meeting	6.00

THE "WOMAN'S FUND."

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "woman's fund" of the collection:

Mrs. C. Vanderbilt	$250	Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr.	$10
Miss Mary Hoyt	100	Mrs. J. H. Wall	5
Mrs. Watson	50	Mrs. E. L. Jones	5
Mrs. C. R. Flint	25	Mrs. William H. Acken	5
Mrs. B. Cutting	25	Miss S. M. McKim	5
Mrs. Walter Geer	25	Miss T. O. Hoffman	5
Mrs. S. A. Townsend	20	Mrs. F. R. Coudert	5
Mrs. William M. Evarts	10	Mrs. L. Joseph	3
Mrs. A. Greer	10		
Mrs. F. Delafield	10		

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

John S. Lyle	$250	M. T. Delafield	$25
A. Daly's Dramatic Company	50	G. M. Miller	25
Dominick & Haff	50	Reimers & Meyer	25
B. P. Davis	50	A. Robertson	25
"C. J."	35	Charles Emanuel	10
G. G. Wheelock	30	Adelphi Lodge, F. and A. M.	10

Dry Goods Auxiliary.

Treasurer Louis Stix of the Dry Goods Auxiliary reports the following additional collections for the Hospital and Sunday Association:

Amount previously reported	$3,750
George A. Clark & Brother	100
Dunham, Buckley & Co	100
James A. Hearn & Son	100
Jacob S. Bernheimer & Brother	100
V. Henry Rothschild	50
Metcalf Brothers	50
acob Wendell	50
Tefft, Weller & Co	50
H. W. & H. Lewis	50
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co	50
George T. Knight	25
Townsend & Monfort	25
Henry Sampson	25
Pratt & Farmer	25
Orlando M. Harper	25
Sawyer, Manning & Co	25
George P. Slade	25
Porter Brothers & Co	25
Charles Kohlman	10
Total	$4,085

Funeral of Peter Van Arsdale.

The funeral of Peter Van Arsdale was held last night at his home, 2,668 Marion Avenue. Mr. Van Arsdale died Tuesday from appoplexy. He was born in this city in 1836, and for a number of years was engaged in the hat trade. He was well known among the volunteer firemen, having been a member of seventeen hose and twelve hook-and-ladder companies. He was a member of the Americus Club and the City Club. Mr. Van Arsdale leaves a wife and three children. The burial will be at Woodlawn to-day.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE TESTED.

An Experiment Conducted Near Wells, Me.

WELLS, Me., Jan. 7.—A trial of a new explosive, alleged to have been designed for use in Cuban warfare, was secretly made near Black Creek, several miles from Wells Village to-day.

Two men arrived in that town on the morning train from the west. One carried a satchel and the other a box. They left the village, in the direction of Black Creek, and a short time afterward the sound of an explosion was heard. When they returned to take the afternoon west-bound train they declined to answer any questions regarding the object of their visit. Some of the townspeople started out to investigate, and found in a pasture a hole twelve feet deep, extending nearly five rods.

It is supposed the apparatus used was the one that was employed in an experiment a few days ago near the mouth of the Merrimac River, an account of which was published in the newspapers at the time.

A Suit That Dates Back to the War.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Foster Fry, who as a slave escaped early in the sixties and came here, received $1,500 in the war time to act as a substitute for a drafted man. The man then borrowed $1,200 from Fry, promising to return it when Fry returned from the war. The colored man came back, but never could locate the man until recently. New steps are being taken to collect the money with a couple of thousand dollars interest. The debtor is said to be a rich man, but Fry will not divulge the man's name.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

UNADILLA, Ga., Jan. 7.—Anthony Henderson, the negro who was arrested Monday night for the murder, Dec. 27, of George Sumner and attempted assault on Sumner's daughter, was lynched here last night. He had made full confession of the crime.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:23|Sun sets..4:50|Moon sets..11:05

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:07	Gov. Is'd..11:35	H. Gate..
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:28	Gov. Is'd..11:58	H. Gate..1:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY.) JAN. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lady Furness, Cape Colony and Natal	4:00 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Alvena, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Athos, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Normandie, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
K. Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bergen, Matanzas	.....	.....
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
P. Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	.....
Merida, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Halifax	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Habana, Havana	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Cambrian, London	.....	.....
British King, Antw'p	.....	.....

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 8.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 22.
Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Dec. 24.
Easby Abbey, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Francesca, Hull, Dec. 24.
Lady Palmer, Gibraltar, Dec. 22.
Lucerne Hill, London, Dec. 24.
Mineawan, Yarmouth, Dec. 20.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Dec. 25.
St. Irene, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 26.
Taormina, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Virginia, Stettin, Dec. 20.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 2.
Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 5.

SUNDAY, JAN. 10.

Dresden, Bremen, Dec. 31.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 2.
Mississippi, London, Dec. 30.
Montauk, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.
Schleswig, West Indies, Jan. 6.
Ville de Brest, Port au Prince, Jan. 6.

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

Taurio, Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Werra, Genoa, Dec. 31.
Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 7.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

Berlin, Antwerp, Jan. 2.
Siberian, Glasgow, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

SS Cambrian, (Br.,) Morgan, Shields Dec. 23, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. Jan. 7.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Findlay, London Dec. 24, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Company. South of Fire Island at 12:08 A. M. Jan. 8.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad Dec. 30 and Grenada 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. Jan. 7

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

Bark Liberia, Foster, Sierra Leone 21 days, in ballast to Yates & Porterfield.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp Dec 26, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello Dec. 28, Curacao 30th, and La Guayra 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:11 A. M.

SS Franklin, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Gibara Dec. 31, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:39 A. M.

SS Wordsworth, (Engl.,) Hairby, Buenos Ayres Dec. 2, Montevideo 4th, Santos 16th, and St. Lucia 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

Bark Krimpen and Lek, (Dutch,) von der Vegte, Sourabaya June 29, Samarang July 10, St. Michael's Nov. 28, via Delaware Breakwater Jan. 5, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Dunure, (of Liverpool,) Collins, Pernambuco Nov. 26 and Delaware Breakwater Jan. 5, with sugar to B

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

CUBAN RESOLUTIONS OFFERED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Mills Proposes to Send a Minister to the Insurgents and to Recognize the Independence of the Island—Many Bills Passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Several memorials were presented by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence, and one, from the Commercial Club of Chicago, indorsing the policy of the Administration regarding Cuba.

This was followed by the introduction of a joint resolution by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) declaring "that the expediency of recognizing the independence of a foreign Government belongs to Congress; and when Congress shall so determine, the Executive shall act in harmony with the legislative department of the Government.

"Second, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba ought to be, and hereby is, recognized; and the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a Minister to that Government whenever such Minister shall be appointed by the President."

Mr. Mills gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow in support of the joint resolution. Meanwhile it lies on the table.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) presented a remonstrance from his State against the passage of the Pacific Funding bill, and asked that it be printed in The Record. This was not objected to.

Two bills on the subject of the Pacific Railroads—adverse to the funding plan—were introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) and referred.

The Grading of Grain.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) asked unanimous consent to have action on the Senate bill for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye. The proposition was objected to by Senators Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and other Senators, Mr. Allen declaring that the bill would be destructive of the interests of the producers of grain. It was supported by Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) who said that the passage of the bill was desired by Boards of Trade and agricultural societies, and was favored by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) was opposed to its consideration to-day and suggested that the bill go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman stated that he had introduced the bill at the request of a farmers' association of Ohio; that it was in the interest of farmers, and that its purpose was to have grades of wheat and other cereals fixed, so that grade No. 1 or grade No. 2 should not mean one thing in Chicago and a different thing in New York.

The objection to the immediate consideration of the bill was persisted in, and the matter went over.

The Loud bill, in reference to second-class mail matter, was received from the House, and was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Bills Passed.

These bills were passed:

Senate Bill—To provide a District Attorney and a Marshal for the Western Judicial District of South Carolina was taken from the calendar and passed.

House Bill—To provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, and to give preference rights to settlers thereon.

Senate Bill—to pay Samuel C. Reid, Jr., the unexpended balance ($16,396) of the $70,739 appropriated by the act of May 1, 1882, for the Captain, officers, and crew of the privateer General Armstrong, destroyed by the British in the Port of Fayal in 1815.

Senate Bill—For the relief of John N. Quackenbush, late a Commander in the United States Navy. It authorizes the President to nominate and reappoint Quackenbush to the grade and rank of Commander in the navy, as of the date of Aug. 1, 1883, and to place him on the retired list, as of date of June 1, 1895, but that he shall receive no pay or emoluments except from the date of such reappointment.

Senate Bill—Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Joshua Bishop for $7,766, shore pay as Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

Senate Bill—Granting to the State of Washington certain lands for a fish hatchery.

The House bill on the calendar for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital having been reached, objection to its consideration was made by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.) Thereupon a motion was made by Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) to make the bill a special order for Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. Mr. Perkins said, in reference to an opposing remark of Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) that the Senate had heard talk enough about Cuba and Armenia, and that he thought it time that some consideration should be given to the interests of the people of the United States.

A Parliamentary Question.

A parliamentary question was raised and argued by Mr. Aldrich against the motion, but the presiding officer [Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky] ruled that the motion was in order. Thereupon the reading of the bill in full was demanded by Mr. Aldrich. Remonstrance against this was made by Mr. Perkins, its object, he said, being transparent. The reading would not be finished when the morning hour expired, and then the bill would have to go over.

"I have a very shadowy idea," Mr. Aldrich said, "of what the bill is. I know that, in a general way, it involves an expenditure of $200,000 or $300,000, or perhaps $500,000, a year, in what seems to me the most chimerical idea ever presented to the American Senate."

The bill was read, but it still lacked a few minutes of 2 o'clock when the reading was finished. These minutes were used up by Mr. Aldrich in further arguments against the measure. He said that it was the most extraordinary proposition ever presented to the Senate by one of its standing committees. (It was reported from the Committee on Education and Labor.) It provides, he said, for twelve Commissioners, at a salary of $5,000 each—to do what? To do the very thing which Congress was elected to do. These gentlemen, he added, were to subdivide the commission, and each subdivision was to employ an attorney at a salary of $5,000 a year. In addition to those salaries, there was provision for expenses and for many employes. He did not believe that there was a member of the Senate who, after careful consideration, would support the bill.

"There were but two votes against it in the House of Representatives," Mr. Perkins remarked.

"Then I am sorry for the House of Representatives," Mr. Aldrich exclaimed.

"And the gentleman's colleague in the House voted for it," Mr. Perkins continued.

"Then I am very sorry for my colleague," said Mr. Aldrich.

At this point the morning hour closed and the bill retained its position at the head of the calendar.

Binding Power of Party Platforms.

The unfinished business was then taken up, being the House bill providing for free homesteads on public lands acquired from the various Indian tribes.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) argued against the bill, declaring that it would result in a loss of many millions to the Government.

Mr Allen (Pop., Neb.,) reminded Mr. Platt that this homestead bill had been indorsed by the Republican Convention at St. Louis.

"If I am to be accused," Mr. Platt replied, "of bolting any portion of the Republican platform, I prefer that the accusation shall come from a member of my own party."

"It is possible," Mr. Allen rejoined, "that a member of another party may be in a position to judge whether a Senator is living up to the faith of his party or whether the party platform was gotten up simply to deceive voters."

"We all understand," Mr. Platt continued, "how things creep into National platforms; and I venture to say that when that resolution was adopted in the Republican platform there were not fifty delegates in the St. Louis Convention that paid any attention to it, or had any idea what was involved in it."

"Then they are not bound by it?" Mr. Allen suggested, interrogatively.

"I am not," Mr. Platt frankly admitted. "And I think that before we get through the discussion in this session I shall be able to refer to some plank or resolution in the platform of the Populist Party or in that of the party into which the Senator has got since he broke into National politics, which he would scarcely feel like saying that he is bound by."

Mr. Allen—There is nothing in the Populist platform of 1892 which I do not fully approve except the Sub-Treasury bill, which I have openly denounced and which is not now a part of the Populist faith; and there is nothing in the Populist platform of 1896 that I do not accept.

Mr. Teller, (Rep., Col.,) who was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican National Convention, said that the resolution indorsing the homestead bill had been put in by the sub-committee and reported by the whole committee to the convention, and read with all other resolutions.

Mr. Platt—I have no doubt about that. I have no right to comment upon what took place in the House of Representatives on the passage of this bill; but I venture to say that when it was made the unfinished business in the Senate, not half a dozen Senators had any idea what the bill was.

Mr. Platt went on to argue against the bill. He recalled the praises of Oklahoma which were sung when the bill opening up the territory was pending in Congress, when it was lauded as the Garden of Eden, and contrasted those views with the representations now made that the land was of little value, and that if the settlers were to pay for it, they would abandon the territory and leave it to the cattlemen and sheep raisers.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) characterized Mr. Platt's contention against the bill as "pitiful higgling," and argued that no matter what the Government paid the Indians for their lands, the principle of the homestead law should not be interfered with.

At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks, the bill went over without action.

The Sanguilly Case.

One of the papers referred to yesterday by Mr. Call, a statement as to the facts in the Sanguilly case in Cuba, was presented by Mr. Call, read in full, and ordered printed in The Record. It was signed, he said, by Edward E. Robbins, a Republican member of the next Congress.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to inquire into the circumstances of the abstraction of certain papers from the files of the Treasury Department—in reference to the Pacific Railroads—which papers the Acting Secretary of the Treasury reported a few days since "cannot be found."

On motion of Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) the House bill passed last session to amend the laws relating to navigation was taken from the calendar and passed, with amendments. It deals with the rules to govern vessels at sea and on the lakes and rivers. A conference was ordered, and Senators Frye, Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.,) were appointed conferrees on the part of the Senate.

The House bill to amend the laws relating to American seamen was then taken up, and the substitute for it discussed at considerable length. No action was reached, and the Senate, at 5:30, adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.

In the House a bill was agreed to providing for the appointment of a Surveyor General for Alaska at a salary of $2,000 per year.

Notice of resignation of Frank S. Black as a Representative from New York was received.

The major portion of the session was consumed in Committee of the Whole in discussion of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. (See Page 4.)

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE HERE.

The House Committee Favors the Present Site.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A favorable report was made to-day by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the bill to erect a new Custom House in New York City.

The report, which was presented by Mr. Gillet of Massachusetts, reviews the previous legislation on the subject, and explains that this legislation has failed of its purpose owing to a provision looking to a change of site of the Custom House from the present site to one of several that have been proposed.

The committee believes that any change of site is undesirable, and that a new Custom House should be constructed on the present ground.

The report shows in conclusion that in 1888 $2,000,000 was appropriated for a new Custom House and Appraiser's Warehouse in New York City. Five hundred thousand dollars were expended for the warehouse, and the remainder is now available for the Custom House.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. McCormick of New York has introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the bridge across East River between New York and Long Island, until Jan. 1, 1902.

Mr. Goodwyn of Alabama has introduced a bill imposing a tax of $2 a barrel on lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors where the barrel contains more than thity-one gallons, with a like rate for any other quantity or for any fractional part of a barrel.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of George Sawter of Connecticut to be United States Consul at Glauchau, Germany, and the nominations of the following New York Postmasters: W. F. Sponenburg, Manlius; C. W. Anderson, Fishkill; J. S. Boyd, Cold Spring; B. Frank Palmer, Larchmont; N. W. Kelso, Mechanicsville.

Shipments of Apples for 1896.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The total shipments of apples for 1896 and including the first two days of the present year to the European markets were as follows: From Boston, 725,642 barrels; from New York, 454,771 barrels; from Montreal, 699,496 barrels; from Halifax, 204,095 barrels; from Portland, 71,297 barrels, and from Philadelphia, 1,033 barrels, making a total of 2,156,334 barrels, as against 527,524 barrels for the preceding yer.

Capt. Miller Relieved.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 7.—Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the United States cruiser Raleigh, was relieved from command yesterday by Capt. Barclay, and left on the Olivette last night for his home. Capt. Miller has been in command of the Raleigh since she went in commission, and the wardroom officers of the ship showed the high esteem in which Capt. Miller is held by manning the gig and pulling the Captain ashore themselves.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE WOOL MANUFACTURERS

THEY WANT A TARIFF THAT IS JUST TO THEIR TRADE.

No Excessive Duties Asked, But They Plead for Reasonable Protection Against Foreign Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The wool manufacturers were well represented before the Ways and Means Committee to-day.

S. N. D. North of Boston, Secretary of the National Association, presented the views of that body. He said the association counseled moderation in fixing rates and expected only adequate protection, such as experience had proved was necessary to enable them to continue and extend the industry. They desired a chance to reopen their mills, but they neither asked nor desired excessive duties, being convinced that the best interests of both the wool-growing and wool-manufacturing interests could be protected by the enactment of a conservative and reasonable tariff, and that some promise of permanence would thus exist. Constant change in the tariff was an evil only less marked than a rate too low to permit competition with foreigners. The manufacturers had recently had experience enough in this line to last a lifetime. It was a demonstrated fact that the wool manufacturers suffered in the tariff revision of 1894 a discrimination more marked and damaging than any other manufacturing industry. Whether this was done purposely or inadvertently was not of present moment; the fact that it was done was proved, first, by the direct effects upon the industry, and, second, by the evidence of the importations. The months immediately preceding the revision of 1894 and the two years subsequent included the most disastrous period in the history of American manufacture. This statement was made without any reservation or qualification whatever.

The Woolen Trade Demoralized.

During a great part of this period the bulk of the woolen and worsted machinery of the country had been wholly or practically idle; much of the remainder had made goods that were either marketed at a loss or were still in stock. The domestic market for woolen goods had since been in a state of absolute demoralization. At the present moment there was more machinery in operation than during the Summer, but the general condition of the manufacture was bad as bad could be. The manufacturers were not so blind as to attribute the whole of this prolonged paralysis to the tariff revision of 1894; other causes had been at work, and all industries had suffered. But there must have been a special cause why the wool manufacturer had suffered far more than any other, and why the prospect of a general business revival brought no promise of any improvement to this particular industry. The special cause was revealed in the records of woolen imports, a table of which he presented.

In the analysis of the table, Mr. North invited attention first to quantities. The imports of cloths in the year 1895 ran up to 40,070,600 pounds—almost equal to the entire imports for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, under the act of 1890. The largest quantity of cloths imported in any one year previously was 16,248,313 pounds, in 1892, and the increase in 1895 over the largest previous year was 147 per cent. The total imports of manufactures of wool in 1895 were valued—or undervalued—at $69,319,301, foreign valuation. The duty-paid value on these goods was about $90,000,000. The value of the domestic product in 1890, as shown by the census returns, was about $250,000,000. In other words, the duty-paid value of the imports of 1895 was about one-third of all woolens made in American mills in a year of manufacturing activity such as 1890 was. They were equal to about one-half of the domestic production of 1895. American mills could supply all the goods the American people could consume.

Broke Down the Market.

The enormous importations at low valuations crowded upon a sluggish market were what broke down the domestic manufacturers. The foreigners so completely overdid the business that they had suffered from the reaction, and importations had largely fallen off since about February last, being to-day comparatively small. It was this torrent of importations pouring in at the rate of $5,000,000 a month all through 1895 which broke down the market; and the essence of this whole question lay in the fact that no recovery of that market—to a point where the manufacturer could get back a new dollar for an old one—seemed possible under existing tariff conditions.

The ad valorem basis of the tariff had allowed the importation of the lowest and meanest descriptions of goods made in the world—the peculiar products of the Batley and Dewsbury districts in England, where they had reduced to an exact science the business of making woolens out of shoddy, mungo, wastes, cows' hair, and other "rubbish," in the spinning and weaving of which the American manufacturers had not learned the rudiments, although it was clear that they would have to learn them if they must compete with this class of goods in the market.

The complaint of the domestic manufacturers, in a word, was that the higher grade of American goods had been compelled to compete for their own market at prices fixed or governed by these worthless cloths. Another difficulty not less serious sprang primarily from the same cause—the ad valorem duty. Not only had market values been demoralized in the manner indicated, but they had been further obliterated by the systematic consignment of goods at prices lower than the cost of manufacture abroad, and their sale in this country, duty paid, at less than the cost of manufacture here. The manufacturer did not complain of the rates of duty accorded him by the present tariff; he complained of the form in which those duties were assessed, and of the manner in which they were collected. He objected also to dividing lines in the levying of an ad valorem duty, and particularly to the dividing line in the present tariff at 50 cents a pound, ingeniously thrust into the law at what had proved to be a danger point in the present market conditions, to invite and tempt importers to save 10 per cent. in these duties by an undervaluation which in many instances need not exceed 2 or 3 cents a pound. The manufacturer, he said, did not resist the restoration of the wool duty. They affirmatively favored a reasonable duty on wool, because they believed in the policy of protection, and were willing to make sacrifices in order that that policy might be applied to all products which needed it.

Woolen Mills in Danger.

Thomas Sampson, who operates a small mill in Maine, stated to the committee that if the conditions of the past few years continued all the woolen mills of the country must close. He spoke of the use of shoddy or waste in the manufacture of cheap clothes, and asked that no prohibitive duty be placed on these products. There was not enough wool grown, he said, to make cheap clothes, and the use of waste was necessary.

S. Muhlhauser of Cleveland, Ohio, a large maker of shoddy, said that he used the cutting and waste material of wool and woolen mills. He supplied all the large manufacturers with shoddy, which they used for backing. They had to use this product to compete with foreign cloth. The better class of his output contained 12½ per cent. of wool. He used foreign rags because they were better sorted and cleaned, but in prosperous times he had consumed principally the cuttings of tailor shops and mills. At present his mill, which employed some 700 hands, was closed. He would not object to a two-cent rate on rags, which, according to the present importations, would yield a revenue of $450,000 per annum.

William Whitman of Boston, Treasurer of the Arlington Mills, presented, at the request of Chairman Dingley, tables covering "skirted wools" coming from Australia. He had no rates of duty to suggest, but, as a manufacturer, he would expect to be compensated for any duty that might be placed on raw wool. After those rates had been fixed, he would be glad to assist the committee in adjusting the rates on the manufactured product.

E. Rinke of New York, in speaking for makers of woolen hats, called attention to the injustice, under the present law, of classifying woolen hats with blankets or the lower grade of wools. He desired a duty, as nearly as possible, to conform to that given by the McKinley law.

W. H. Brown of Philadelphia, representing a number of woolen manufacturers of that city, asked that they be given the same consideration as was given the worsted manufacturers.

A Moderate Tariff Wanted.

G. C. Moses of Maine said that what all manufacturers wanted was a tariff of such a moderate nature that it would not be upset in a few years. The change from the McKinley to the Wilson bill had cost his company $100,000. He said he had been a Democrat all his life, and was one of the original "free wool" men. He had changed his mind regarding wool, however, having become convinced that conditions here did not warrant the admission of that product free of duty. His statement that he had cast his first Republican vote for McKinley caused considerable amusement, and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio remarked that he was getting in good company and he hoped he would stay.

Robert Stuntz of New York, a mat and rug maker, appealed for protection for his comparatively new industry, against the cheap labor competition of Germany.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Schedule "B"—earthenware, glassware, marble, and stone—will be considered.

FOR EDITOR AND LIBRARIAN.

Civil Service Examination to be Held at Rochester.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—An open competitive civil service examination for the position of editor and librarian at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva will be held at Rochester Feb. 2. The duties of the position are to edit the publications of the station, to write popular summaries of the results of investigations, to compile data, and collect and arrange the library. The salary will be $1,800.

The examination will relate to the experience and education of candidates, to the knowledge and ability required for the work, including knowledge of the natural sciences, of experiment station work, proofreading, library organization, and elementary French and German.

STRUGGLE FOR CRISP'S PLACE.

Three Candidates for the Vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Speaker Reed gives no intimation when he will fill the Democratic vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee caused by the death of ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia. The two principal aspirants for the appointment have been Mr. Newlands (Silverite) of Nevada and Mr. Swanson (Democrat) of Virginia.

Mr. Newlands is an ardent friend of silver, but he is also a protectionist. The Democrats do not deny his ability, but they insist that the minority representation on the committee should be composed wholly of men who represent Democratic views on the tariff, and not the views of their Republican opponents. To this Mr. Newlands replies that all Democrats are not free traders, any more than all Republicans are extreme protectionists. It is also urged in his favor that it has been a number of years since a Representative of the Pacific slope had an appointment on the committee, and that the great industrial interests of that country would appreciate Mr. Newlands's selection.

Mr. Swanson is a bright young Southerner. He is now serving his second term in the House, and has been re-elected to the next Congress. He is sound in the Democratic faith from a party standpoint, but Speaker Reed is said to have expressed a doubt whether he has had sufficient experience in public life to justify his appointment to so important a committee.

The name of Mr. McRae of Arkansas is under consideration. Mr. McRae is a quiet, unassuming man, now in his fifth term, who has gradually worked his way to the front rank of his Democratic associates. He was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to the Senate. He has been returned to the four Congresses following, and in November last was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress. He was the Chairman of the Public Lands Committee for four years. He has a capacity for hard work, is seldom absent from his seat in the House, and personally is popular.

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

Steps Taken to Get State Supplies from the Prisons.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—In order to carry out the new order of things whereby the public institutions of the State are to purchase their supplies, so far as possible, of the State prisons, the Secretary of the State Prison Commission has been directed to have printed blank requisitions for such supplies to be forwarded to twenty different State institutions on Jan. 10.

This will be an experiment, and the blank requisitions will later go to all public institutions. The officials of the institutions, on receipt of the blanks, will fill in the requisition for supplies needed for February, and then send the requisition to the State Controller, who will revise it before transmitting it to the Superintendent of State Prisons to be filled.

The public institutions must make requisition upon the Controller for all their supplies, and thus it will be impossible for them to buy of outside parties anything which the requisition blanks show can be secured of the prisons.

Secretary Sherman of the Prison Commission to-day sent to Superintendent of State Prisons Lathrop a letter notifying him that the commission had, in addition to the industries heretofore assigned to the Superintendent, assignec the following industries to be followed in the prisons: Manufacture of letter press, letter press stands, cell buckets, (iron enameled,) election board tables, voting booths, and ballot boxes. Also the printing for the several State departments, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, blanks, and the manufacture of blank books, exclusive of such printing as is done by the institutions for themselves.

"Mike" Barrett, Strike Leader, Dead.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 7.—"Mike" Barrett, famous in the coke region for his disastrous leadership in the long strike of 1893, when Chief Engineer Paddock and many others were killed in riots, was run over by a Baltimore and Ohio train last night. He had been dead some time when found by the track walker, and there is strong suspicion that he met death at the hands of an enemy, his body evidently having been placed on the tracks. Barrett was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a family.

The Vice President's Olive Grove.

POMONA, Cal., Jan. 7.—Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, who has extensive interests in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, writes that he will probably go to Los Angeles immediately on the expiration of his term as Vice President next March, but will keep his present home and law practice at Bloomington, Ill. Vice President Stevenson has a very large olive grove, planted last year, near Etiwanda. It is of the best varieties of olives imported from Italy. Besides this the Vice President has a large lemon grove in San Diego County and 800 acres of bare land in Riverside.

One Secret of Longevity.

Those anxious to prolong this rapid transitory existence of ours beyond the average span, should foster his digestion, negatively by abstaining from indiscretions in diet, and affirmactively by the use of that peerless stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when he experiences symptoms of indigestion. The impairment of the digestive function is fatal to vigor. Subdue with the Bitters, also, fever and ague, biliousness, and constipation.

WILL RECEIVE TROOP F

NO PLAN WHATEVER FOR HAVING A SUNDAY PARADE.

Committee to Meet the Visitors at the Railroad Station—The Further Arrangements Made for the Military Tournament.

The committee from the National Guard who have charge of next week's military tournament in Madison Square Garden held a meeting yesterday in the Second Battery Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

The question of what escort should be given to the crack Troop F of the Third Cavalry, who are to arrive Sunday morning, was discussed briefly.

The committee stated that there had been no intention of having a grand parade on Sunday morning. As told in yesterday's TIMES, however, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Waterbury of the Sabbath Committee had notified Chief Conlin that such a parade would be in violation of the Sabbath law.

Chief Conlin, after he had the law looked up, came to the same conclusion. He then had the question submitted to the Corporation Counsel.

It had been the intention of the National Guardsmen to receive the Troop F cavalrymen in a simple way, yet worthy of their rank. Troop C of Brooklyn, the Second Battery, and a company of the Thirteenth Regiment had volunteered to meet the visitors and escort them to the Madison Square Garden. There had been no idea of bands and a military display on the Subbath.

"Why, we have children attending Sunday school," said Gen. Howard Carroll, who is Inspector General of Artillery on the Governor's staff, "and had no idea or wish of disturbing the Sabbath quietness."

The committeemen agreed, however, that the city could not stop Troop F from marching through the streets, if they wanted to, as they were acting under orders of the Commander of the United States Army. They were on duty, and would be on duty during the week of the tournament under such orders.

The fact was, however, that there would be no great display on Sunday. Col. George M. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was appointed a committee of one to arrange for the proper reception of the visiting cavalrymen from Plattsburg, Vt. The plan is for a number of officers from the National Guard, in citizens' dress, to meet the troop, and there probably will be 300 or 400 of the National Guard present when the regular troopers arrive at the Grand Central Station.

The troopers bring a band of forty pieces with them, but the band will not play on the short march to Madison Square Garden.

Among those who will be present on their arrival are Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery, Major Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, Major Gillon of the Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. Clayton and Lieut. Klaus of Troop C, Lieuts. Wise and Butts of the United States Army, and Capt. Charles Seiter of the Twelfth Regiment.

Arrangements for the tournament, the object of which is to raise funds for the endowment of beds for National Guardsmen in the Hahnemann Hospital, are nearly completed. It was reported at the meeting of the committee yesterday, that 700 entries had been received for the athletic events. "We want to show," said Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth, "that the members of the National Guard can do something besides marching down Fifth Avenue."

Col. Smith intimated that some of the feats of the volunteer militiamen would surprise the public. The evolutions of Troop F, he said, were most interesting, and that the way they scaled a wall was remarkable.

On the opening night—Monday—Gov. Black and his staff will be present, also the Governor of Connecticut and staff, and representatives of the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Governor of Maryland is expected. Gen. Miles has telegraphed he will be present. Gen. Ruger of the Department of the Atlantic and Col. Worth of the Thirteenth Infantry have accepted invitations.

The Army officers will be in full uniform, and it is expected that National Guardsmen who have taken boxes will wear their army dress.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A National Bank Director to be Released from Prison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President has pardoned Ephraim Young, Director of the Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, who was convicted of embezzling and misapplying the funds of a National bank and sentenced May 29, 1894, to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. The imprisonment is to be commuted from March 8, 1893. The indorsement of the President on Young's application for clemency is dated Jan. 1, 1897, but was not made public until to-day. The indorsement reads:

"Granted. This convict, with his earned deduction for good behavior in prison, has but about five months more of his imprisonment to serve under his sentence. There are circumstances connected with his case that appeal strongly to the pardoning power, and I am convinced that his release at this time will not militate against any of the objects sought to be accomplished by conviction and punishment in such cases. The District Attorney who prosecuted the convict is strongly of the opinion that the punishment he has already suffered is abundantly sufficient, and the Judge who sentenced him appears to be of the same opinion, though not recommending clemency."

SWINDLED BY A SAILOR.

A Young Immigrant Bound for Brooklyn Robbed and Sent Astray.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Frederick Wooleck, seventeen years old, told a story to the police last night that illustrates how easy it is to swindle a not overbright immigrant. He left Germany, with 200 marks, to see his brother, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He met a sailor on the other side of the Atlantic named Carl Boeckle, who told him that New York was full of sharks and thieves, who robbed unsuspecting immigrants.

Wooleck gave Boeckle his money for safekeeping. In New York Boeckle told him he must take a train for Brooklyn. They boarded some train, and the next thing Wooleck knew he awoke in a Toledo (Ohio) lodging house minus money, clothes, and Boeckle.

He walked to Cleveland, and is now on his way back to Brooklyn.

Gen. Walker's Death Deplored.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Francis Forbes of the Sears Building, a member of the Executive Council of the British Bimetallic League, has received the following telegram from London: "The Bimetallic League of the British Empire has learned with the very deepest sorrow of the death of Gen. Walker, the great exponent of monetary justice. Please attend the funeral as our representative, and send a wreath as a tribute of affectionate admiration and gratitude.

"H. McNEIL, Secretary."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

AT WANAMAKER'S

Our Merchandise Experts, the stock buyers for our aggregate stores, are great bargain hunters—more than that—they're bargain finders. Isn't this apparent in our daily Store News? Some of them told their truthful stories in yesterday's Store talk. The response was immediate and cordial. To-day others have something to say. Their tales are interesting—if not to you, it's due to their being badly told.

However, we believe these, too, will prove profitable reading to our Public:

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS BARGAINS

Too many yards of high-class Novelties in Dress Goods here. They include the choicest fabrics of the season—many of them exclusive. Don't want Spring to catch them napping on our shelves. They've been

PRICED FOR QUICK SELLING

A rare opportunity to secure handsome gowns at real bargain prices. Selling starts this morning.

46 in. silk Matelasse at $3 reduced from $4.
48 in. Tinsel Epingle at $2.25 reduced from $3.50.
48 in. Candle-wick Suiting at $2.50 reduced from $3.50.
48 in. Zebiline at $2.25 reduced from $3.50.
48 in. Twine Cheviot at $1.50 reduced from $2.50.
52 in. Tailor Covert Cloths at $2 reduced from $3.50.
48 in. Terry Epingle at $1.75 reduced from $2.50.
48 in. Basket Cheviot at $1.50 reduced from $2.25.
48 in. Mohair Knot Canvas at $1.75 reduced from $2.50.
48 in. Camel's-Hair Canvas at $1.50 reduced from $2.
50 in. Tailor Tweeds at $1.25 reduced from $1.75.
48 in. Canvas Cheviot at $1.50 reduced from $2.25.
48 in. Lamp-wick Basket Cheviot, $1.25 reduced from $2.
46 in. fancy Homespun Suiting at $1.25 reduced from $2.
48 in. Silk-and-Wool Novelties at $1 reduced from $1.75.
42 in. Camel's-Hair Novelties at $1 reduced from $1.50.
42 in. Silk-and-Wool rough Novelty, $1 reduced from $1.50.

Fourth avenue.

SHOES FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS About 400 pairs of Children's Shoes are marked to go at prices that don't pay for the material in them. A broken stock. They're made—and well made, too—of patent leather, calf-skin and chrome tanned kidskin. All have spring heels. Not an unworthy or damaged shoe in the lot. A variety of styles; sizes badly broken in some of them. Your choice while they last:

Sizes 8 to 10½, prices have been $1.25 to $1.65, now 60c.
Sizes 11 to 2, prices have been $1.50 to $2, now 75c.
Sizes 8 to 10½, prices have been $1.90, $2, and $2.25, now $1.
Sizes 11 to 8, prices have been $2.50, $2.75, $3, and $3.25, now $1.25.

Second floor.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS Jack Tar Suits for jolly little chaps; full of style and tastefully trimmed, at very small prices; short trousers, sizes 3 to 10 years.

Sailor Suits of navy blue cheviots, and fancy cloths—the kind you'd expect to pay $5 to $6.50 for, are here at **$3.75**

Sailor Suits, fine worsted serges and a variety of pretty cloths; worth $7.50, $8.50, and $9; our price, **$4.50**

Big savings in Boys' Clothing here.

Second floor, Ninth street.

IMPORTED SILK WAISTS Beautiful garments, dreams of daintiness—the conjuring of the Old World's best designers. The height of the social season—just the time for them. Starting to-day prices are just half what they were yesterday.

Were $110.00, now $55.00
Were $80.00, now $40.00
Were $53.00, now $26.50
Were $50.00, now $25.00
Were $38.50, now $19.25
Were $33.50, now $16.75
Were $25.00, now $12.50

Second floor.

HOSIERY A story in four words—Hosiery goodness, price cheapness.

Women's lisle thread Hosiery, fast black, unbleached soles, the 50c kind, 25c a pair.
Children's cotton Hosiery, fast black, plain and ribbed, 3 pairs for 50c.
Children's cotton Hosiery, tan, plain, and ribbed, were 25c a pair, now 2 for 25c.

ONYX TABLES LAMPS AND CABINETS Another attraction in the basement. About fifty Onyx Tables, Lamps and Cabinets have been marked to go, and quickly, too. Prices have been cut in half. No fault to find with them. Desirable shapes.

Onyx Cabinet, was $127, now $63.50.
Onyx Cabinet, was $33, now $16.50
Onyx Cabinet, was $18, now $9.00
Onyx Table, was $50, now $25.00
Onyx Table, was $40, now $20.00
Onyx Table, was $35, now $17.50
Onyx Table, was $30, now $15.00
Onyx Table, was $18, now $9.00
Onyx Table, was $16, now $8.00
Onyx Table, was $6, now $3.00
Piano Lamp, was $35, now $17.50
Piano Lamp, was $18, now $9.00
Piano Lamp, was $16, now $8.00
Piano Lamp, was $10, now $5.00
Piano Lamp, was $6, now $3.00

Basement.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED CAPES About 100 Imported Capes—the last of the season. Prices have been $20 to $40. Two groups of them now, and they'll go at

$10 AND $25.

They are from Paris and Berlin—Silk Capes are full sweep, correct length; applique of cloth and jet; full storm collars (some of fine furs; fronts edged with marten and other rich furs.

Cloth Capes—some tailor finished, others handsomely embroidered; all of them richly lined.

Second floor.

CANDY Purity, cheapness—surely a combination in Candy to conjure with. We've found it so. Our Candy makers are as busy as beavers, turning out sweets.

Chocolate Covered Marshmallows, 20c a pound.

Do you wonder?

Basement.

TORTOISE SHELL PINS Real Tortoise Shell Pins—not the make believe kind. A manufacturer's all is here, to be sold at less than half their worth. Both plain and fancy patterns.

25C, 50C AND $1.

They won't remain here long.

With Notions, centre aisle.

Brief mention of some of yesterday's news ---good enough to bear repeating.

"THE WHITE FAIR" is the talk of the town. Why shouldn't it be? An offering of over one hundred and forty-seven thousand pieces of muslin and cambric Underwear at such little prices is surely of interest to every woman. They were all made in cleanly and well ordered rural factories, carefully finished and liberally cut.

Corset Covers, 8c to $1.50; Gowns, 38c to $1.75; Chemises, 18c to $1.50; Drawers, 10c to $1.25; Skirts, 40c to $2.75.

There is aristocracy of Underwear here too. Exquisite Parisian Lingerie. But that's another story.

Second floor. Third floor.

HAVILAND'S CHINAWARE and that means Chinaware excellence—artistic shapes, inimitable decorations. At 40 per cent. less than regular prices.

Dinner Sets, $21.50 to $125.

Basement.

LIDDELLS' LINENS The unusual sale of Liddells' Table Linens goes merrily on. The quantity purchased was large, but the prices are the kind that move merchandise quickly. There's a saving of 40 per cent. to housewives in this selling. Pure Linen is a watchword here---no tow or cotton masquerades as Linen with us.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A Clergyman's Golden Wedding.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—After fifty years of wedded life, the golden anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and Miss Sarah Ann Stout, which took place Jan. 6, 1847, was celebrated last night. There was no formal reception, as the health of the doctor and Mrs. Stokes would not permit a social function of this character. Hundreds of handsomely designed announcement cards were, however, issued, and each mail brings innumerable congratulatory letters and presents in reply. Many costly and elegant tributes of love and esteem were sent by friends.

Natural Gas Is a Mineral.

By a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down yesterday, natural gas is declared to be a mineral for all the purposes of the statutes and customs laws of the United States. The court affirms the

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE ON THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Powers of Vermont Maintains that the Proposition Involved Is Favorable to the Public Interest —Mr. Hubbard Attacks the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The debate upon the proposition to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the Government was begun in the House to-day under an order adopted last month which set apart the rest of this week for that purpose.

Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, opened the case for the bill. He said it was a plain business proposition that the committee had reported, and it was intended only to appeal to the good business sense of the House. He first addressed himself to a history of the Pacific railroad enterprises and the legislation in reference thereto, which had its beginning in the act of July 1, 1862. It had its origin in the consideration by the Government of the necessity of such a work in order to hold the States of the Pacific coast to their allegiance to the Union. By the act referred to, the projectors of the scheme for the construction of a line of road from the Missouri to the Sacramento River, in California, received such aid as enabled them to push forward in the gigantic enterprise and finally to see the full fruition of their hopes in the accomplishment of the task. This aid was of two kinds—a land grant and a bond subsidy, the latter ranging from $16,000 a mile on level ground to $32,000 a mile on the territory lying between the Rocky and Cascade ranges of mountains, and to $48,000 a mile over the mountains proper.

The Government's Lien.

But the Supreme Court had decided that the lien of the Government affected only those lines of the companies which had actually been aided by bonds or lands. The consequence of this decision was to greatly reduce the value of the security. Further, the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, owing to the controversy among cities on the Missouri River for the privilege of being the Easetrn terminus, was begun at the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, with branches to Omaha and Kansas City. The effect of this legislation was to take the terminals at these two points from under the Government lien. The Union and Central Companies then entered into a struggle of construction to secure the largest possible land grant and bond subsidy. This race of diligence led to a duplication of nearly eighty miles of road at the point of connection, and the question of the junction point had to be settled by Congress. This race also enabled the two companies to construct the entire length of road to the acceptance of the Government by May 10, 1869, four years after the first spadeful of earth had been thrown, and more than six years before the expiration of the limit within which it might complete the work.

If the Government should lose every dollar it had advanced to the companies, he said, it could credit itself with at least ten times as much in the material advancement and progress and development which had resulted to the country from the opening up of territory made possible alone by the existence of the road.

The Sinking Fund.

One of the provisions of the charter act was that the companies should pay into the United States Treasury 5 per cent. of the net earnings as a sinking fund to meet the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the road, together with all the transportation charges against the Government. In 1864 it was enacted that only half the transportation charges should be retained. Later, the Supreme Court decided that the companies could not be compelled to pay the interest on the bonds until the principal became due, and therefore the accumulation of debt. In 1875 the Thurman act was passed in the hope and expectation that it would secure the repayment of the Government's debt. But the reasons which operated to prevent the successful working of the plan for repayment of the debt proposed in the charter acts prevailed to set at naught the scheme so elaborately wrought by Senator Thurman. They were the division of the overland business to the several lines now existing, the constantly decreasing rates of transportation, and the division of the Government's own business between the existing lines.

On the 1st of July next the Central Pacific Company would owe the Government $57,994,177, and the Union Pacific $53,289,593. Some of the bonds were overdue, and the question before Congress was what was best to be done. Should the Government foreclose the mortgage, which meant long litigation and an increase of the debt of the Government by between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000, to pay off the underlying first mortgage, in order to enter upon the very doubtful experiment of operating the roads upon Government account? The wiser method would be for the creditor to determine the debt-paying ability of his debtor and make a settlement with him on that basis. That was what the bill proposed to do.

Effect of Foreclosure.

If Congress should seize the roads or undertake to foreclose the mortgage by judicial process and sale it would find itself in possession of a line without terminals or branches to give it business, or would force a sale at which no one except the men now being criticised could afford to bid. The principal advantage gained by the Government was that it secured a second mortgage upon the entire property of the railroad company, whereas now it had a lien only upon a link in the road. The railroad company would be permitted to make a first mortgage upon the property equal to the face of existing first mortgages. The Government mortgage was to be extended at 2 per cent.

Mr. Fairchild (Rep., N. Y.,) asked as to the identity of the men who were to be benefited or affected by the bill, whether or not the Central and Union Pacific companies were composed of practically the same individuals.

Mr. Powers replied that the individuals were the same. He further stated that the bill was not acceptable to the corporations.

Mr. Maguire, (Dem., Cal.)—All they have to do is to reject it, then.

Mr. Powers—There is no certainty that the companies will take it. We have to force the pill down them.

To Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.,) Mr. Powers said he knew of no diversion of traffic from the Union Pacific Road which ought to have been retained by or for it.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) asked why a dividend of 4 per cent. was allowed on the stock, while the Government was to get but 2 per cent. for its bonds, which were ahead of the stock.

Low Rate of Interest Explained.

"Because," answered Mr. Powers, "we want the stockholders to undertake this obligation, and they won't do it unless they are assured of a reasonable return upon their money."

At present, Mr. Powers said, Central Pacific stock was quoted at about 15 and Union Pacific was worth nothing. The Reorganization committee had issued certificates to stockholders liable to an assessment of $15 a share, which had been quoted at about 10. The committee had earnestly endeavored to make the rate of interest on the Government's debt 3 per cent., but after a thorough investigation it had been compelled to fix the rate at 2 per cent. The committee believed that the companies could comply with the requirements of the bill. The Central Pacific would have to pay $3,825,000 a year fixed charges; the Union Pacific, $3,628,000 a year. Upon the basis of the earnings of the companies for a period of years past it was estimated that they could be depended upon to earn a net revenue of $4,000,000 a year. Indeed, it was inconceivable that the roads could ever again pass through such a period of depression as that of the past three years. Asked what estimate the committee placed upon the additional property to be brought within the new mortgage, Mr. Powers said it was difficult to state. A Senate committee in 1890 fixed the value at $92,000,000. The Division Superintendent of the road said that the Denver terminals alone could not be duplicated for less than $10,000,000, while the Union Pacific's coal lands were estimated to be worth as much as the total amount of the Government debt.

To Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Powers stated that the pending bill did not include within its provisions the Sioux City and Pacific, or the Central Branch in Kansas, neither of which was a part of the Union Pacific.

In conclusion Mr. Powers said the committee, in its conclusions, embodied in the bill, was entirely in harmony with the recommendations of every committee that had ever investigated the subject. The House had no business with the quarrels between the Central Pacific and Mayor Sutro of San Francisco; its business was to provide for the payment of the debt due the Government. A plan for doing that the committee submitted to the good business sense of the members.

The Bill Attacked.

The attack upon the bill was opened by Mr. Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.,) who prepared the views of the minority of the committee. He said that following Mr. Powers's story of the legislation relating to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, he desired to call the attenton of the committee to the provision of the law of 1862, which required that all the capital stock of the corporations should be paid in cash. The facts were that the Union Pacific was capitalized at $60,800,000, of which but 16 per cent. was paid in; the Central Pacific at $68,000,000, of which 10 per cent. was paid in; the Western Pacific at $7,900,000, of which 2½ per cent. was paid in and the Kansas Pacific at $9,600,000, of which not a cent was paid in. In the construction of the Union and Central Pacific Roads Mr. Hubbard stated that there accrued to those in charge a profit of $62,000,000, and there had been paid in dividends on the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, $28,000,000.

"I do not state these facts," said Mr. Hubbard, "in any sense of antagonism to the gentlemen who received these profits and dividends. If they have violated any law, the proper officers will attend to them. If they have made the money fairly and in accordance with law, neither you nor I have any reason to complain."

Bill Suits the Railroad Officials.

The bill of the committee was satisfactory to the railroad officials, the assertion of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Powers) to the contrary notwithstanding. In this connection Mr. Hubbard related at some length the various propositions for the settlement of the debt, in support of his claim that the provisions of the pending bill were not the best offers made by the companies. He gave it as his opinion that the corporations were financially able to do better than the bill had proposed and that the Union Pacific was much stronger than the Central Pacific. The proposition contained in the bill was not so good for the Government as the requirement of the present law.

The Union Pacific was now paying $1,500,000 a year; by the terms of the bill its payments would amount to but $1,350,000 a year, running over a period of eighty-three years. It was useless to expect any one to raise the money required by the bill to make it effective. The probabilities of the future were too uncertain to make the security of the Government stable. It depended altogether upon the indissolubility of the tie between the Central and Union Pacific Companies. The failure of one or the other in the future—and that could easily be brought about under certain conditions—would absolutely destroy the security of the Government under the pending bill. The fatal point in the bill was the failure to make a continuous mortgage upon the property of both lines from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. That ought to be done, and could be done, because the Government owned the controlling mortgage.

Foreclosure Urged.

Continuing, Mr. Hubbard said that all the roads indebted to the Government should have been brought into court and the mortgages foreclosed. By the expenditure of less than $30,000,000 the Government could, at foreclosure, gain possession of either property, terminals and all, of both the Union and Central Pacific Roads. Mr. Ellery Anderson, a Government Director, had recommended that the mortgages should be foreclosed and the Central Pacific and Union Pacific consolidated. No Government ownership was involved in that proceeding, for such property, cleared of debt, would attract bidders who would take it off the Government's hands at a profit.

Mr. Hubbard went with much detail into some of the mortgage transactions of the Union Pacific Company, which, he said, showed some strange things. It might be that they were intended to hide or cover something, but he could not assert it, for it was almost practically impossible to get information regarding these operations. They did give weight to the charges that the company was arranging to settle with the Government.

Mr. Powers, he said, had been asked a pertinent question as to why the bill did not require the Union Pacific Company to mortgage its bonds, stocks, and other securities as it did require the Central Company to do, and he had responded that the requirements upon the two companies were the same. Mr. Hubbard denied that statement. The bill required the Central Company only to mortgage its bonds and stocks. As a matter of fact it did not have a dollar of such securities in its possession, while the Union Pacific, holding about $90,000,000 of these securities, is absolved from pledging them to the Government. The bill would not result in any practical benefit to the Government. It would simply extend for eighty-three years the period within which the companies could escape paying their debts and increase the sum which the Government would then be required to pay over $100,000,000 to secure the property, which could not be acquired for less than $30,000,000.

Mr. Bell, (Dem., Texas,) who also printed some views dissenting from the report of the committee, followed in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) addressed himself briefly to the proposition advanced by Mr. Bell, declaring it impractical.

The committee then rose and Mr. Bell (Dem., Texas,) presented a substitute for the committee's bill, in accordance with the plan outlined in his remarks, and it was ordered printed.

A substitute was also presented by Mr. Harrison, (Dem., Ala.,) also to be printed.

At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

A New Bill in the Senate.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) to-day introduced in the Senate a voluminous bill, which among other things, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in such an amount as may be necessary to take up the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.

These bonds are to run thirty years, with privilege of redemption after ten years, or the postponement of the period of payment after thirty years, subject to the payment of interest thereon during the time of such extension, the rate of interest being fixed at 3 per cent. These railroad bonds, when exchanged, are to be kept in the Treasury as the property of the United States, and shall continue to be secured by all the liens and rights of priority that now attach to them as against the railroad company or any other person or corporation.

After the appointment of the Trustees provided for by the bill, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to take immediate possession of the whole line of railroad and telegraph of each company, rolling stock, &c., for the use of the United States, until Congress shall otherwise direct, and turn the same over to the Board of Trustees created by this act, to consist of nine men to be nominated by the President, four of whom shall reside east of the Mississippi and four west, the present board to be named regardless of geographical locations. These Trustees are to hold office four years and are subject to removal for cause stated in writing.

The bill provides for the establishment of a sinking fund for the final redemption of the bonded debt, into which shall be paid annually a sum equal to 1 per cent. of the entire bonded debt of the United States issued under the provisions of this act.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

An Arrangement of the Loans on Austin Corbin's Stock.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday to take up the loans made to Austin Corbin on Long Island Railroad stock, and amounting to between $1,500 000 and $2,000,000. Notice to this effect was sent out by the Union Trust Company. It was understood in Wall Street that the interests of the Corbin estate in the Long Island Railroad—60,000 shares of stock, par value $3,000,000—will be taken at a fair price. Charles M. Pratt was named as likely to take the holdings. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, and George S. Edgell, Vice President of the Long Island Railroad are acting in the interest of the Corbin estate.

This settlement will return to the estate the Fifth Avenue Corbin home and an adjoining house, which were turned over to fortify the collateral given for the loans made to Mr. Corbin, and fully satisfy the creditors. It is probable that the arrangement will be carried out this week, Street talk had it that a little change in the control had it that a change in the control of the Long Island Railroad was imminent.

CLAIM OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Filed by the Newly Organized Company Against the Railroad Lands.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—A claim has been filed by the newly organized Northern Pacific Company with Special Master A. L. Cary, at Milwaukee, which is a part of the general claim of the company, and is a special claim of lien against all the Northern Pacific lands, and presented in behalf of the holders of the old preferred stock to the amount of $35,000,000, of which 95 per cent. is held by the newly organized company.

This preferred stock was issued in 1875, when the company was going through one of its many reorganization processes. To strengthen this stock it was by a special provision made equivalent to a lien on all the lands in possession of the Northern Pacific Road. After the recent reorganization 95 per cent. of the stock was secured in exchange for the newly issued bonds. The new company, chief claimant against the old Northern Pacific Company, found itself in possession of a majority of this valuable stock, and to throw down all the other claims it has filed a claim of lien on all the unincumbered Northern Pacific lands.

CONFERENCE ON LAKE RATES.

An Effort to Secure an Agreement for Their Maintenance.

There was a conference yesterday between the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association and representatives of the Association of Lake Lines. These included, as members of the association, the West Transit Company, Union Steamboat Company, Erie and Western Transportation Company, Northern Steamship Company, Lackawanna Transportation Company, Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, Union Transit Company, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Buffalo Steamship Company, and non-members, applicants for admission, Port Huron and Washburn Line, Ogdensburg Transit Company, Lake Erie Transportation Company, Clover Leaf Line, and the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Line.

Details pertaining to an agreement for the maintenance of through rates were discussed, but no arrangement was concluded. The conferrees said, however, that friendly relations existed, and that everything indicated that at an early day a plan of agreement would be decided on.

The Senate Programme.

The Republican Senatorial steering committee met at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with Senator Allison, its Chairman, present. It was decided that when the Oklahoma Free Homestead bill shall have been disposed of the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill be made the unfinished business and maintained as such until final action is had. No other order of business was suggested, the committee being satisfied to determine upon one measure at a time. The members of the Democratic Committee had been consulted, and the taking up of the refunding bill was found to be satisfactory to that side of the chamber. The measure is one of such importance that Senators believe it should be disposed of in some way at the earliest practicable moment. One of the leading members of the committee said to-night that he believed the bill practically as reported to the Senate would finally pass.

Delaware and Hudson Dividend.

An authorized statement is that the reduction in the dividend rate of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for 1897 from 7 to 5 per cent., which was made by the managers last Wednesday, was in opposition to the advice of the Vanderbilt interests, instead of being at the behest of that interest, as was reported in Wall Street. Chauncey M. Depew was not present, but he sent a letter expressing the belief of Mr. Vanderbilt and himself that it would be well to leave the rate unchanged. When the proposition to make the reduction was put to a vote, there were 5 votes in its favor and 5 against. The deciding vote—for 5 per cent.—was cast by President Olyphant.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—C. W. Haskins of Haskins & Sells, accountants, of this city, has been elected Controller of the Central Railway of Georgia.

—President Joseph S. Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad makes announcement of the completion of the reorganization of the new company, and states that the new stocks and bonds will be ready for delivery in about two months.

—A. F. Barnett has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, the Alabama and Vicksburg Railways, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad to fill the vacancy created by the death of Isaiah Hardy.

—The Mahoning Valley Electric Railway Company has placed a mortgage on record at Youngstown, Ohio, to the Central Trust Company of New York for $1,200,000. The amount will be used in taking up bonds and making improvements to the lines and extending the road to Niles.

—The Southern Pacific Company has begun a suit of intervention before United States Judge Ross at Los Angeles in the case of the Mercantile Company vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and the United States Loan and Trust Company. The interventor asked that Receiver Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific be ordered to pay it $48,638, alleged to be due from the Atlantic and Pacific as its share of taxes on the line in California between Barstow and Mojave, which the Southern Pacific has been paying.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE MEETS.

Dr. Chapin Reads a Paper and the Academy Elects Officers.

At the Academy of Medicine meeting last night, at 21 West Forty-third Street, the following officers were elected: President—Dr. Edward G. Janeway; Vice President—Dr. Everett Herrick; Trustees—Drs. Joseph D. Bryant and Clement Cleveland; member Committee on Library—Dr. Charles H. Knight; member Committee on Admissions—Dr. T. E. Satterthwaite.

Dr. H. D. Chapin read a paper on "Prevention of the Spread of Contagious Diseases." He urged strongly reforms in the public schools, and said children in these have from 70 to 100 cubic feet of air each, whereas tenement houses are required to furnish from 400 to 600 cubic feet to each person. He urged reform in the matter of common drinking vessels and of hanging cloaks and coats in school rooms.

Cercle de L'Harmonie Dinned.

A hundred Frenchmen, with their guests, sat down to the annual dinner of the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie at its clubhouse, 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, last night. The guests of honor were Consul General Edmund Bruwaërt, who sat on the right of the President, G. Dowal; E. F. Poix, H. Maillard, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, W. F. Moore, and Dr. de Plasse. One of the features of the evening was the sudden appearance in the banquet hall of a gigantic Uncle Sam in full costume, accompanied by a beautiful representation of "La Belle France." They bore between them a bouquet, which they carried to Edmund Bruwaërt, the French Consul General. This recognition of the two countries was greeted with a storm of applause.

Policemen Dismissed Wrongfully.

A jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Joseph Devlin, who was a Roundsman; Richard Burke, John Dowling, Edgar F. Douglass, Dennis Keating, John Flatley, John R. Krushinsky, and Adoph W. Rehage, who were dismissed from the police force Feb. 5, 1895, on the charge of passing their entrance examinations by fraud, did not do so. The case came up on a mandamus to compel the reinstatement of the men by the Police Commissioners.

PURROY DID NOT ATTEND

NOT IN TAMMANY COUNCILS WHILE SHEEHAN REMAINS.

The Executive Committee Met Without Him, Though Scannell Tried to Secure Both His Presence and Harmony.

Henry D. Purroy sent a letter to the Tammany Executive Committee yesterday declining to attend its meeting, which was held in the afternoon in the Wigwam. It was received by Chairman James J. Martin, to whom it was handed by ex-Assemblyman Marvin, one of Mr. Purroy's friends, but it was not read to the committee. The reason given for this was that it was feared that a motion would be made to expel Mr. Purroy, and that Mr. Sheehan's friends believed that this was just what Mr. Purroy wanted.

The meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee was called for 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scannell heard that Mr. Purroy was at the Morton House and went there to urge him to attend the meeting. The County Clerk declined, however, and then Mr. Scannell went over to Tammany, intending to ask Mr. Sheehan to favor the appointment of a committee of five to see what could be done toward an adjustment of the difficulties. When Mr. Scannell arrived, however, the meeting was in session, the letter had been received and was in Mr. Sheehan's hands. Then Mr. Scannell decided that there was no use in making any efforts toward harmony.

Mr. Purroy's letter to Chairman Martin of the Executive Committee follows:

"Dear Sir: Your notice requesting my presence at the meeting to-day of the Tammany Executive Committee has just been received. In answer thereto, permit me to say on behalf of all the delegates to the Executive Committee from the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, as well as on behalf of myself, that when your committee sees fit to purge itself of the demoralizing presence of its alien deputy leader, we may perhaps then give suitable consideration to such an invitation, but until then we have no concern whatever with the meetings of your committee, or with anything it may choose to do. Of course we have been fully apprised of the chief object of your gathering this afternoon, and have consequently taken the necessary steps to nullify the intended effect (upon unsuspecting persons) of any incorrect announcement that you may make. Very truly yours,

"HENRY D. PURROY."

Mr. Scannell went back to Mr. Purroy's room in the Morton House as soon as the meeting was over. Mr. Purroy was waiting there with ex-Coroner Shea, Jacob Seabold, Senator Guy, and half a dozen others. Mr. Purroy then gave out a statement, which rehearsed something of the history of the fight, said that the names to the petition for a reorganization of the Thirty-fifth District were mostly bogus, claimed that a majority of the General Committee favored him, and predicted that "our primary will largely exceed theirs in numbers."

"I want to say," said Mr. Scannell to the reporters, "that I believe that Mr. Purroy's retirement from the organization is a severe blow. We have been friends for years, and I know how valuable he has been. It's an awful mistake, in my judgment. I did all that I could to prevent it. Mr. Croker cannot afford to lose many such friends out of the organization."

"Thank you very much for your kindness," said Mr. Purroy, bowing. "I think it's too late now for Mr. Croker to interfere."

"I don't," said Mr. Scannell.

"Oh! no," said Mr. Purroy, with some sarcasm. "He is out of politics. I warned him some time ago that it was wrong for him to remain in England and allow the organization to be run by a man from an interior town which he left under a cloud. Of course there is no child in this city that does not know that Mr. Croker is the real leader. Nothing is done without his consent."

"When I am fired out of a five-story window," said Mr. Purroy, "I don't go back into the room again. I would rather bombard the house from without. Suppose I submitted to the organization putting an Inspector at the primary in my district and he decided against me on contests. The minority report would be passed on by Mr. Sheehan, and then where would I be? No, we did not walk into that trap, but we will put Sheehan in it."

Mr. Scannell said that Mr. Croker had always been friendly to Mr. Purroy.

"Yes," said Mr. Purroy. "We are personally friendly. I know nothing is done in Tammany Hall without his consent. The Committee on Organization and the General Committee were held during his 'opportune' absence in the South. I have frequently talked to Mr. Croker against his permanently residing in England and ruling us in New York by a disgraced politician from Buffalo. I've got some Irish blood in my veins. The Irish have stood by Tammany in its struggles. They had enough of English rule in Ireland."

The politicians say that this means that Messrs. Croker and Purroy are also "out."

"By the way," said Mr. Purroy, "I'm something of a musician and a poet. I have composed an anthem which will be sung at our Tammany home-rule primaries on the 15th. It is dedicated to John C. Sheehan. I believe it will be a great success."

CALL FOR TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

Polling Places and Inspectors in the Contested Districts.

At the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee yesterday John C. Sheehan called attention to the fact that there had been some opposition to the plan of having two representatives from each Assembly District in the Executive Committee. At his suggestion, a committee considered the question, and reported unanimously in favor of continuing the Executive Committee as it is at present, that is, with dual representation in each Assembly District, except in the Thirty-fourth District, which is divided by the Harlem River. This is to have two executive members on each side of the river, but the four will have but half a vote each in the Executive Committee.

Thomas Lloyd, the present associate leader from the Thirty-fourth District, has refused to follow Jacob Seabold out of Tammany. He attended yesterday's meeting, and substituted ex-County Clerk Gumbleton in place of Mr. Seabold for the day. Mr. Seabold afterward said that he had no right to do so.

The call for primaries was completed. It fixed the places for holding the primaries in the contested districts. In the Second Assembly District, where Alderman Brown and ex-Police Justice Divver are fighting for control, the primary will be held at 19 and 21 Roosevelt Street. James W. Ledwith was named as the Inspector for the Brown faction, John Martin for the Divver faction, and John M. Delmour for the Executive Committee.

In the Thirty-third Assembly District, where the Hayes-Davidson faction is contesting the control with the Burke-Fallon faction, the primary will be held at 249 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. John F. Walsh will be the Inspector for the Burke faction, or regulars; Alfred J. Johnson for the Hayes faction, and Daniel M. Donegan for the Executive Committee.

In the Thirty-fourth District, where Jacob Seabold refuses to go into the primary as called, the primary will be held at Kirby's Hall, 2,305 Third Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. E. F. Hyde will be inspector for what is left of the regular organization, V. Palmer Wilson for the contestants, and Michael F. Tobin for the Executive Committee.

The primary in the Thirty-fifth District will be at Urbach's Hall. Michael J. Garvin was named as the inspector for the contestants, and, as none of Mr. Purroy's present organization appeared to name an inspector, the Executive Committee will be represented by two inspectors—Bryan Henry and William M. Shannon.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets Perfect patterns and pure wool, now at bargain prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

TALKS ON WORK IN TURKEY.

Dr. Barton Would Through Armenians Reach the Mohammedans.

The Rev. James L. Barton of Boston, a former missionary to Turkey, and the present secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, spoke last night at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, on mission work in Turkey. The meeting was under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. Dr. Barton, in the course of his remarks, made substantially this statement:

"Let me tell you a secret. This must not be whispered abroad, for to say this in Turkey is sedition and would result in the one saying it getting his head cut off. It is impossible to Christianize the Mohammedans. The Christians are working for them, however. It is the plan to Christianize the Armenians and seize on the powers of Turkey. The Armenians are being prepared for the great movement when the time comes."

After the lecture Dr. Barton was asked if he meant by his words, "Seize on the powers of Turkey," a proposed seizure by arms.

"Oh! no, no," was the reply. "The Christians in Turkey have nothing of that kind in mind. In fact, they are against revolution. The revolutionists in Turkey are not Christians. For the most part, they believe in no religion. Besides, what hope would there be in an uprising of 2,000,000 Armenians against the Turkish Empire? I meant that we would Christianize the Armenians, and with this foothold work on the Mohammedans."

In his lecture, Dr. Barton said that Minister Terrell had advised Christians to leave Turkey for their safety. They would not do so, and give up the cause of Christianity. "Minister Terrell is a counsel, but no Consul," said the speaker. "The Christians stay there virtually without protection."

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE WORK.

Some Account of What the Society Is Doing on the East Side.

The annual meeting of the Educational Alliance was held last night in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Messrs. Benjamin Altman, William Salomon, Isidor Straus, and Benjamin Tuska were re-elected Directors for three years.

President Isidor Straus made a report on the business of the Alliance. He explained that the organization, although conducted by Jews, is strictly non-sectarian. People of all creeds and nationalities are welcome to enjoy the benefits of the institute, at Eeast Broadway and Jefferson Street. He deplored the fact that the aims of the Alliance are not more generally understood. The total contributions of the past year amounted to $25,811.11, and the expenditures were $52,171.45. The deficiency was met by a fair.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger delivered an address on the work of the Alliance. The efforts of the society, he stated, are confined to that portion of the east side below Fourteenth Street. Children and young men and women are educated and taught to be industrious, moral, and patriotic. The institution has a library, gymnasium, concert hall, and roof garden, in addition to class rooms and departments for industrial training. Five thousand persons visit the place daily. Dr. Leipziger made a strong appeal for more liberal contributions.

"THE CHURCH AND POVERTY."

J. Brisben Walker Says Churches Are Not Doing Their Duty.

J. Brisben Walker made an address to the Drawing Room Club at the Waldorf last night on "The Church and Poverty." He said the teachings of Christ were very different from the practices of the Church, which appears to be paying no attention to the progress society is making toward the divisions of "monstrous wealth and monstrous poverty." What can the Church do, he asked, in the face of the corruption of political life and the practical sale of all privileges to the great corporations?

He argued that the only hope for humanity lies in the recognition that out of poverty springs all crime, and that the churches are not doing their full duty. "The difference," Mr. Walker said, "between the Church of Christ and the Church of to-day is the same as the difference between the fire department and the salvage corps, the one extinguishes fires and saves lives, while the other only picks up the wrecks."

There was a large attendance of the club. The audience included Mr. and Mrs. R. Shainwald, Miss Hicks, Miss E. Norton, Mrs. H. K. White, Randolph Walker, J. B. Reynolds, Miss Dike, Miss Edith Hamilton White, Mrs. Hartley, Miss C. Pomeroy White, Mrs. Eugene and Miss Van Rensselaer, and E. H. Roberts.

RESUMPTIONS OF BUSINESS.

Manufactories That Have Been Closed Going to Work Again.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The Youngstown Car Works, which have been idle for more than a year, will resume on Monday. The company has secured a large order for coke cars and will have a run of at least two months, with other orders in prospect.

CASPER, Wyoming, Jan. 7.—The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company, after a "close-down" of four months, has opened its refinery and started the fires again. Shipments of oil will be resumed and renewed drilling is probable in the near future.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 7.—The Centennial Copper Mine, which suspended work four years ago, will resume operations Feb. 1. The mine contains a continuation of the celebrated Calumet conglomerated lode, from which other mines have paid $55,000,000 in dividends. The Centennial has sunk $1,500,000 up to date.

Taken from a Cow's Stomach.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—John Risler of Locktown exhibits a collection of iron things which he says he took from the stomach of a cow which he killed yesterday. There are a padlock, a key, a couple of score of nails, three pieces of wire, an iron ring, a spike two inches long, a file, and two stones each about as big as a butternut. The cow was in good health when killed.

THE RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Four of the Favorites Won in the Contests Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—Fair weather and track nearly again dry marked to-day's sport. The attendance was larger, and the racing spirited, with four favorites winning. In the last race Trixie nearly fell to her knees and unseated her jockey, but no harm was done.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Irish Lady, 102 pounds, (Dorsey,) 10 to 2, won by two lengths; Willie W., 104, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, second by a length; Galley West, 102, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. J. B. Ewing, Oneratto, Gilfordham, Image, Altadena, Lucullus, and Atalanta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Tern, 92 pounds, (Dorsey,) 4 to 5, won by a neck; Kruna, 100, (Morse,) 10 to 1, second, by two lengths; Prima, 100, (C. Reiff,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:18¾. Pop Dixon, Hazard, Maud Lyle, Brescia, and Oldham also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. High Test, 104 pounds, (Morse,) 5 to 1, won by a length; Maquise, 102, (C. Reiff,) even, second by two lengths; Bridgeton, 102, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Alto June, Laura Cotta, Davezac, Lightfoot, Springtime, Proverb, and Brown Jewel also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs. Sankara, 108 pounds, (Scherrer,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Gold Top, 102, (Wilhite,) 4 to 1, second by a length; Gaston, 107, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Tom Anderson, Parmesan, and Princess Bonnie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Eleanor Mc., 99 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5, won by four lengths, Renaud, 108, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Ban Johnson, 104, (Morse,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:32½. Mrs. Bradshaw, Fusileer, C. C. Rumrill, Come Away, and Wild Tartar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Vicount, 100 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Harry B., 92, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, second by four lengths; Elyria, 94, (Dorsey,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:31¼. Jim Maddox, Will Elliott, Monteil, Pirate, Cinder Sal, and Trixie also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The racing at Ingleside to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Arrezzo, 109 pounds, (W. Martin,) 4 to 5 won by a head; George Palmer, 101, (Jones,) 3 to 2, second by four and a half lengths; Philip H., 101, (Slaughter,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Jim Blackburn also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Joan, 104 pounds, (A. Thompson,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Jack Richelieu, 96, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, second by a nose; Boreas, 106, (Slaughter,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:31¼. Carrie U., Miss Ruth, Irma, Tonino, Captain Coster, and Miss Cunningham also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Yankee Doodle, 102 pounds, (Sloan,) 2 to 1, won by a length; Zamar, II., 97, (Slaughter,) 13 to 10, second by a head; Howard S., 95, (Jones,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:14½. Arapahoe and Hazel D. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; purse. Flashlight, 102 pounds, (Slaughter,) 11 to 5, won by four lengths; Lady Diamond, 109, (H. Martin,) 3 to 2, second by three-quarters of a length; Lovdal, 118, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Minnie Cee, St. Agnon, Foremost, Castalette, and Petrarch also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Salvable, 105 pounds, (Sloan,) 2 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Kamsin, 102, (H. Martin,) 7 to 2, second by three lengths; Judge Denny, 99 (Slaughter,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Can't Dance and Palmerston also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One and one-quarter miles; purse. Adolph Spreckels, 111 pounds, (W. Martin,) 3 to 1, won by half a length; Peter the Second, 116, (Doggett,) 9 to 5, second by five lengths; Earl Cochran, 108, (H. Martin,) 30 to 1, third. Time—2:09¾. Tom Elmore and Salisbury II. also ran.

Mr. Belmont's Horses for England.

August Belmont will ship by the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Manitoba to England Saturday seven race horses. It is not his intention to make an invasion upon the English tracks, but to enter them in favorable races, provided they attain good condition after their arrival and under the training of John Watson, who has handled some of Mr. Belmont's horses in England before. The horses that are to go to-morrow are: Keenan, ch. h., by Lesbon-Patrimony; Bridegroom, c., 2, by Rayon d'Or-imp. St. Bridget; Souveraine, f., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Sultana; Invergold, f., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Inverway; Actinism, f., 2, by Rayon d'Or-Arnica; Kidnapper, c., 2, by Magnetism-Lady Kedbrook; bay filly, 2, by Badge-Semiramis.

No Jockey Club Changes.

There has been a good deal of talk among horsemen recently about the make up of the officials of The Jockey Club this coming season. Reports have had it that there would be a number of changes and that a new starter was almost assured. It was said on good authority yesterday that there would be no change. C. H. Pettingill will continue to start and the other track officials will be the same as last Summer. There is a little controversy going on between the Controller of the State and the racing associations whether entrance money is taxable. If it is held that it is the racing associations will reserve 5 per cent. of entrance money for that purpose.

To Race in the Garden.

The Cycling Committee of the New Jersey Athletic Club, Messrs. Seitz, Darmer, and Livingston, have decided to add to the cycling features of the New Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports, to be held at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 13, a one-mile scratch bicycle race. This will practically decide the championship of the metropolitan district. The members of the New Jersey Athletic Club believe that they have in Carl Sandford one of the speediest indoor riders in the country. It is the intention to bring together Sandford, Owen, Roome, and other riders. The other bicycle event on the programme is a one-mile handicap. Three prizes will be given in both races. Entry blanks and further information can be secured of James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway.

Montclair Wins at Polo.

The Brooklyn polo team and the Montclair polo team played a match game at the Clermont Avenue ice skating rink last evening. The Montclair team outplayed its rival at every stage of the game and won by a score of 1 to 0. H. Hornfeck, Mont

A RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

ON PROPOSED EXTENSION FROM CITY HALL TO BATTERY.

A Number of Property Owners or Their Representatives Meet the Rapid Transit Commissioners—A Free Interchange of Opinions.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners gave a hearing yesterday afternoon to property owners, or representatives, along the proposed route of the underground road from the City Hall to the Battery. At a meeting of the board last week a plan for an underground rapid transit route was provisionally agreed upon, which contemplated an extension from the City Hall to South Ferry, with a loop around Whitehall and State Streets. It was to secure opinions upon this extension that prompted yesterday's open session.

Monday, Jan. 4, President Orr sent a letter to property holders affected by the proposed extension, and the result was the presence of a dozen or more interested persons at yesterday's meeting.

President Orr's Invitation.

The letter was as follows: "The Rapid Transit Commission is now considering the expediency of building a two-track railroad under Broadway, Whitehall Street, and State Street, from Park Row to the South Ferry, forming a loop at that point; the alternative being that the railroad shall end at City Hall Park. Its decision as to the building of this branch may largely depend upon the attitude of the abutting property holders, and the board is accordingly desirous of being informed as to their wishes regarding the matter. You are, therefore, invited to confer with the Commissioners at a meeting to be held at their office, Thursday, Jan. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M."

Those Who Responded.

Among those who responded to the call were J. W. Alexander, representing the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; Spencer Trask, representing the Bowling Green Building; George V. N. Baldwin, representing the Petroleum and Mining Exchange; Benjamin Silliman, representing the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street; W. L. Trenholm, representing the American Surety Building; James Stillman, representing the Washington Building; James McGee, representing the Standard Oil Building; Franklin Potter, owner of the property at Broadway and Rector Street, and Joseph L. Delafield, representing Trinity Church and the Park Bank Building.

President Orr described the plans of the route from the City Hall to South Ferry. The tunnel is to be 25 feet wide and from 18 to 20 feet deep. It will be 13 feet in height. The margin between the tunnel and the building line of property, he said, is ample. The stations are designed to be at South Ferry, Bowling Green, Wall Street, Cortlandt Street, and the Post Office.

The Most Difficult Problem.

"The most difficult engineering problem presented by the route, is at Trinity Church, but we anticipate no trouble," said Mr. Orr. "The only vault affected is that of The Evening Post Building. This reaches to the middle of the street, and the tunnel will cut off several feet of this vault. There is no interference with pipes, but the tunnel will interfere with the sewers and their general plan will have to be altered. There may be some interference with the street service during the construction of the tunnel, but it will not exceed that which existed during the construction of the cable road."

Equitable People Doubtful.

J. W. Alexander, representing the Equitable Building, said that his company had never taken any active part for or against the underground project. "We do have some fears from the plan," continued Mr. Alexander. "The foundation of our building is 14 feet under the curb line. The laying out of the tunnel is something in the nature of an experiment, as to its affect on our structure. While I am not prepared to enter a definite protest, we would like to consider the matter and be sure about the engineering. It might be a feasible plan to end the road at the City Hall, at this time."

Mr. Orr stated that it was necessary to lay out the entire plan at one time. He said that the tunnel would be 22 feet 4 inches from the building line of the Equitable Building, and 4 feet deeper than its foundation.

What Was Shown in Boston.

Engineer Parsons said that in Boston it had been demonstrated that a tunnel might be built within 3 feet of a building line and 15 feet below its foundation. He also said that the foundation of the Equitable Building, at the Pine Street corner, was 24 feet deep.

"If the safety of our building is assured," said Mr. Alexander, "we are indifferent as to the road. I do not consider that it will make any difference in the rentals in the building. If we can be absolutely relieved of the fear of danger, we will not undertake to influence this commission one way or the other."

Spencer Trask Favors the Road.

Spencer Trask, representing the Bowling Green Building, said: "It seems to me that all are united on the idea of the advantages from having the road extended as near the end of the island as possible. The only possible objection is an engineering one, and this seems to have been answered. I can see no objection to the plan. I decidedly approve of it, and would sign a consent for it. I believe the construction of the road will largely enhance the value of buildings abutting on it."

Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the commission, asked Mr. Trask if he thought that rental below the City Hall would be affected if the road was stopped at the City Hall.

"Decidedly, I do," replied Mr. Trask.

The Question with Mr. Baldwin.

George V. N. Baldwin, representing the Petroleum and Mining Exchange property, said: "While I feel that we would be benefited in the future by this extension, it is a question whether it will pay us to advocate it, when I take into consideration the interference with traffic to our building during the construction. I would like to take time to think it over."

Engineer Parsons said that Lower Broadway was soon to be torn up by the city to lay a water main.

Mr. Silliman Reserves Decision.

Benjamin Silliman, representing the property at Broadway and Wall Street, said that his own impressions were adverse to the proposed road, but he reserved final decision.

President Orr said he had received a letter from the President of the Produce Exchange, who declared that he was exceedingly anxious to secure rapid transit facilities down Broadway for the benefit of the tenants in the Exchange. Mr. Silliman feared that the location of a depot on his corner might affect the value of his property. Mr. Orr said that, in his opinion, property near the stations would advance in value.

Mr. Trask pointed to the fact that property near elevated railroad stations had generally increased in value.

Trinity Does Not Object.

Mr. Delafield, representing the Trinity Church and Park Bank properties, said he had no serious objections to the road, if there was no danger to be feared from its construction to the undermining of existing structures.

Mr. Trenholm Has No Fears.

W. L. Trenholm, representing the American Surety Building and the lessees of the Schermerhorn Building, adjoining, said: "Rapid transit was under discussion when the American Surety Building was designed. The building was especially constructed with a view of withstanding the effect of a tunnel through Broadway. Therefore we have no fears on the account of the building and no objection to the road. I am not so sure, though, about the Schermerhorn Building."

Mr. Orr said that Mr. Astor gave his consent for the Schermerhorn Building when the original rapid transit plan was up. "I don't know," he said, "whether that would hold good now or not, but the Surety Building is independent. I can't conceive how an underground road through Broadway would have any but a beneficial effect. I do not believe that the concentration of business in and about Wall Street could have been maintained without the elevated railroads and the cable road. In view of the growing volume of this business and to maintain the values of property it is necessary to increase the present facilities. In my opinion it will be a very desirable thing for everybody to have the road."

Mr. Stillman Wants Assurances.

James Stillman, representing the Washington Building, said: "My idea has been that to tunnel Broadway was dangerous to property. This idea is the result of the hearings on this same subject some eighteen or twenty years ago. I don't think a tunnel would hurt our building, for our foundation is on solid rock; in fact, I am of the opinion that such a road as you propose would be of advantage to tenants and to buildings. But I do not see how any owner, who is not an engineer, can make anything but wild guesses as to the success of tunneling. If there is any danger I want some one to be responsible. Assure me of the safety of your project or that I can collect damages, and I will say go ahead. In the meantime I will examine into the subject and let you know my impressions later."

Mr. Trask pointed out at some length the advantages to be gained to property holders from a road such as is contemplated. He also cited several cases to show the possibility of avoiding damage to high structures by excavating alongside of them.

"What I want to point out," he said, "is that if the road is not constructed, there will be a great loss to property holders down town."

Mr. Edwards Sees No Objection.

J. M. Edwards, representing the Hudson Building, said: "I cannot see any objection to the roadfi and I believe it will be of benefit to down-town property."

Mr. Patten Wants the Road.

Franklin Patten, who owns property at Broadway and Rector Street, said he favored the road and that a new building would be put up on his property, the construction of which would begin May 1.

Mr. McGee Not Decided.

James McGee, representing the Standard Oil Company, said he personally favored the road, but was not ready to give a final opinion on behalf of the property he represented.

The next meeting of the commission will be held Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Atlantic Avenue Commission's Report Will Deal with It.

The report of the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission is to be submitted to Mayor Wurster this morning. It treats in elaborate detail of the proposed tunnel under the East River, and the subway scheme in Atlantic Avenue.

The tunnel plan will give the Long Island Railroad people just what they want, namely, an entrance into the heart of this city from Long Island towns. It is proposed that trains shall be operated by electricity, with a speed of forty miles an hour, thus making it possible to land passengers at the terminal station at Cortlandt and Church streets, from the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, in twelve or fifteen minutes.

The tunnel in this city will extend on the line of Maiden Lane. Connections with the east and west side elevated lines will be made by means of elevators at Cortlandt and Pearl Streets. The next station will be in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn.

PROF. ERRANI'S FUNERAL.

Simple Services in the Presence of Many of the Teacher's Friends.

Funeral services of Prof. Achille Errani, who died Tuesday night from an attack of heart disease due to shock caused by the shooting of Kate Dunn by Michael Miniter, were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence.

The services were simple. Two friends of the dead man spoke a few words about his life's work, and two singers whom he had trained sang songs of farewell. The hallway and the adjoining rooms were crowded with his friends, and there was a great wealth of flowers everywhere.

Judge George C. Barrett and Dr. Felix Adler of the Society for Ethical Culture spoke briefly of the life and virtues of the dead. Judge Barrett referred to the benefit he had been to the world of music, in training so many singers.

Dr. Adler touched upon his inner life, the man as he now stands fully revealed by death. Those who knew him best caught only occasional glimpses of his soul, but now his whole life was rounded, and could be seen and appreciated.

Mrs. Judson and Mrs. Draper sang several duets.

Among others present were Mrs. Florence Rice Knox, the singer; Mrs. McIntosh and Mrs. Emma Thursby, William Winter and Richard Unuerwood Johnson.

An Italian friend present, speaking of Prof. Errani, quoted Dante:

"Il grand Achille che per amore al fino combatteo," (the great Achilles who through love fought to the end.)

Prof. Errani will be buried at Brentwood, L. I., this afternoon.

SCHOOL TO STUDY MYSTERIES.

Plan and Purpose of an Institution Just Incorporated.

The School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity was incorporated Wednesday by the Secretary of State, with Emil Augustus Neresheimer, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and Alexander H. Spencer, all of this city, as Directors. It is formed for mutual improvement in religious thought by the study of comparative religious doctrines, investigation of the sacred mysteries of antiquity, the furtherance and dissemination of religious knowledge, and the performance of charitable and benevolent services.

The project for the establishment of this school was started last April. Offices were established in this city, and plans were proposed for organization, purchase of grounds, and the erection of buildings. A School Fund Committee was appointed, and has been working throughout this country and abroad ever since. Over $35,000 has so far been subscribed, including the gift of Lady Malcolm, who died in November in London and left her entire residuary estate to the school.

Negotiations for the purchase of the grounds are about completed, and plans for the buildings are already drawn. There is to be a cluster of stone buildings, consisting of a main schoolhouse and several minor halls. The cornerstone of the main building will consist of four triangular stones, forming a square, which will be contributed by Ireland, Scotland, Egypt, and the northern part of the State of New York.

The entire foundation will be built from triangular stones, contributed by Norway Sweden, Holland, Greece, India, and Australia, and one each from every State in the Union.

A Board of Trustees will guide the affairs of the school, and it will be supported entirely by subscriptions, voluntary contributions, and legacies. Teachers from all parts of the Orient will be secured, the prime object being the scientific demonstration of the existence of a soul and the application of the universal laws.

The institution will have the following officers: Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati, President; F. M. Pierce of New York, Vice President; E. Augustus Neresheimer, Treasurer, and Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Secretary.

LESS HASTE WITH CHARTER

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR MORE TIME.

It Also Urges that the Completed Document Shall Be Submitted to the Vote of the People Interested.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the chief topic of interest was found in the resolutions which advised making haste slowly in the preparation of the Greater New York charter. A long and earnest debate resulted in the adoption of the resolutions, which advocate adoption of the resolutions which advocate a referendum.

The attendance was very large. President Alexander E. Orr was in the chair. A resolution to increase the membership from 1,000 to 1,250 was adopted without a dissenting vote, and then 71 new members were elected. Then Charles Stewart Smith presented resolutions about the Greater New York charter. These, which were prefaced by a statement of the magnitude of the interests involved and the short time allowed by law for criticism of the provisions of the document, are as follows:

"Resolved, That this Chamber earnestly requests the Charter Commission to apply to the Legislature for a sufficient extension of time to complete this report without undue haste, and in order that the same may be carefully studied, discussed, and amended so as to provide a comprehensive scheme of government, which shall have been duly considered and digested not only by the inhabitants of the proposed city, but by the people of the State of New York, whose interests will be vitally affected by the municipality controlling the greater part of the wealth of the State, and certain in the near future to contain the majority of its population.

"And be it further resolved, That in a matter of so much importance, the charter, as finally framed and passed by the Legislature, should be submitted to the vote of the communities included in its provisions, and should not be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the votes of a majority of the voters thereof.

"And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the officers of the Chamber and transmitted to the commission, to the Governor of the State, and to the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, for presentation to the Legislature.

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, of which the President of the Chamber shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to wait upon the commission and request their co-operation in securing an extension of time."

A Burden on New York Proper.

Speaking to the resolutions, ex-President Smith spoke chiefly on the question of equalization of taxation. He said:

"Now, exactly in what way that is to be arranged and finally decided upon does not appear to any one at present. It seems to me, upon a very desultory study of it, that it was a sort of go-as-you-please arrangement, but at the same time I confess that I have not given it sufficient study to know very much about it.

"Let us see how New York City, for the moment, would certainly be affected. Our debt to-day is $113,000,000 in round figures, exclusive of the sinking fund. That is about 6⅝ per cent. of the assessed valuation. Now, take Kings County next. It is 13.978 per cent., or, as near as possible, 14 per cent., on their valuation, which I believe is higher than ours. In Richmond County it is 7.138 per cent. In Queens County it is 9.07 per cent. Now, an equalization which is certainly provided for under the statute of all the debts of these various localities would increase the New York City debt $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 immediately. That is, we should be obliged to bear a burden that we have never incurred simply to equalize this debt, if it is carried out in its obvious manner and without any discussion or arrangement at all.

"The debt of New York City, according to this official calculation, which I have from very good authority, indeed, would be increased from $113,000,000 to $144,000,000 at least, and probably much more. The debt of Kings County would be decreased from $73,000,000 to $44,000,000. The debt of Richmond County would be increased to $2,235,000. Queens County, which is $7,000,000 in debt now, would have its debt reduced about $1,000,000. All the reductions would go toward correspondingly increasing the debt of our city as it stands at present."

Pleas for More Time.

Waldo Smith advocated more time for consideration. John Harson Rhoades said one point apparently overlooked was that by consolidation County Government would be renewed in New York. The limit of debt of the Greater New York would be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. of assessed valuations.

John P. Townsend spoke in favor of more time to consider the charter, and said he understood that the Commissioners did not want to be precipitate.

Nathan T. Sprague was for the passage of the resolutions, but opposed to a referendum or any final submission of the charter to the voters.

Mr. Hewitt for a Referendum.

Abram S. Hewitt advocated the adoption of the resolutions.

"The last remark of the gentleman who has just taken his seat induces me to trouble the Chamber with a few words. I have all my life opposed the referendum. I have thought that on current questions of politics it was a violation of the representative principle of government. The gentleman who has taken his seat—with whom I fully sympathize in that view—has overlooked the fact that when it comes to the establishment of a Constitution, the fundamental charter rights and liberties of the people, the submission is always made to the people; and since the original Constitution adopted by the convention of this State in 1779 I think every Constitution has been submitted to a vote of the people.

"Can any distinction be found between the present case and the case of a Constitution affecting the people of the entire State? The proposed consolidated city is, of course, only a portion of the State of New York, and therefore the word used for its Government is charter and not constitution, but the population comprised within the proposed area constitutes it the largest separately governed population in the Union, with the exception of two or three States. In other words, there will only be two or three States in the Union with a greater population than that which will be included within the boundaries of the proposed Greater New York. The principle, therefore, which requires that the kind of government which the people are to have shall be submitted to the votes of the people, it seems to me, applies thoroughly and amply in this case.

"As the resolution says, the population of the Greater New York will exceed the population of the United States at the time of the formation of the present Government. Now, I ask whether it is reasonable that 3,000,000 people shall be expected to accept a Government at the hands of a Legislature, constituted, as you know it is, not elected, with reference to this question, with no discussion ever made during the late campaign in regard to this subject—whether it is reasonable that a body such as that (and which is expected now, as they say, to jam through the legislation whenever it is commanded,) is to settle the destinies of the people of this part of the State of New York for all time to come, and, as the Governor says, possibly to affect the legislation of the United States upon critical questions; for, as we all know, the City of New York, as he quite correctly says, has often determined the most important constitutional questions."

Adoption in a Hurry Absurd.

"Now, this is a plea for time. It is a plea for time when a criminal is under sentence to be executed, and when there may be newly discovered evidence which might possibly affect the judgments of men. Has any gentleman in this room perused that document? Has any gentleman in this room read the summaries which have been published in the daily papers? It might be expected from my former connection with the City Government that I would have given study to this question, and I have been waited on by the reporters, as usual, for my opinion on the subject. Why, gentlemen, I haven't the remotest idea of what is contained in the 700 or 800 pages which have been shown to you. The idea of proposing to an intelligent community the adoption of a charter, which is to govern it for all time, and which is to control the disposition of hundreds of millions of dollars, and the right to impose taxation amounting, as it will be before the present century is out, to over $100,000,000 upon the people of this community—the proposition that that shall be done without fair investigation and proper examination seems to me utterly absurd and ridiculous.

"It is not a question as to whether these communities should be consolidated. It is a question of how they shall be governed when they are consolidated. The members of the commission are themselves conscious of the fact that they need aid and enlightenment, for they have asked citizens to come before them and explain their position. It is absurd for the people of New York to go before that commission and to make any adequate criticism of the proposed charter, when speakers are limited to twenty minutes, under the rules adopted by that commission. One of the gentlemen who spoke here said that we can go to the Legislature and have our hearings there. This body has had considerable experience of hearings before the Legislature. I have gone there only once or twice, thank heaven! and I have found every time that there was a power behind the throne, a power behind the committee, that had given orders every time, even before I ventured to appear there. That is the case now.

"If this charter cannot be considered with at least a decent respect for the obligations and the interests which it includes, then the whole matter ought to fail. The preamble of the resolutions refers to what was done in the case of the Constitution of the United States. Gentlemen, for six months the members of the Constitutional Convention met in daily session—not an occasional weekly session, not a sub-committee which was to bring in something all cooked and dried, but that great body, over whom Washington presided, and of which Franklin and Hamilton and Madison and Gouverneur Morris and other of the greatest men we have ever known, were members—and for six months, patiently, day after day, they worked upon the problem which was committed to them, and when it appeared it was a document that might have been included in thirty-five of the pages which are submitted here by these gentlemen as the charter of Greater New York.

Attempt to Establish Party Rule.

"It took those great men six months; it has take these great men perhaps six weeks [laughter] to formulate this charter, which is to govern more people and deal with more wealth than was ever congregated before under the government of one municipality. And yet we are told that it is absurd to ask for time; that the people have passed upon this question. The gentleman who made that remark said that the people had no judgment about such matters; that they went in a mob. I don't say so; I am a Democrat, [laughter and applause,] but I accept his statement. The party to which possibly he may belong—though I don't know which party that is—is now in a majority everywhere, and it is possible they may go in a crowd; but, Sir, I should feel humiliated and disgraced if in my day and generation, old as I am, I had allowed a charter which is to control the life, the liberty, and the property of the people of this great city to go to vote without a proper examination and, if need be, a proper criticism of its details.

"I have tried to understand it. I know nothing about it. I am quite unable, possibly because I am old and worn out, to comprehend the purpose of it, but I see one purpose which is clearly apparent on the face of it, and which the Chamber of Commerce and the people of this community should resist to the death. It is an attempt to establish party government in the Greater City of New York. The provision for bi-partisan commissions, which is to control the election, and which is to control the police of this great city, means that one or the other party—and it doesn't matter a—continental—[laughter] which party it is, the result will be that your property and my property will be divided between the bosses of the two parties and their heelers."

A Committee Appointed.

There were cries of "Question!" "Question!" but Mr. Sprague was given the floor. He deprecated Mr. Hewitt's allusion to party and moved to amend the resolution by striking out the referendum provision. The amendment was lost, and the resolution presented by Mr. Smith was adopted.

In compliance with it, the committee to confer with the Greater New York Commission was named as follows: President Alexander E. Orr, Chairman; Charles Stewart Smith, Abram S. Hewitt, John Harsen Rhoades, and Gustav H. Schwab.

BURGLARS GET RICH BOOTY.

Jewelry Valued at $1,200 Taken from Henry H. Armstead's House.

An unusually daring and successful burglary was committed Wednesday evening at the house of Henry H. Armstead of 455 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Armstead is a broker, with an office at 132 Nassau Street, this city.

Thieves entered a vacant house at 483, and from its roof made their way into Mr. Armstead's house. They ransacked the upper rooms while the family was at dinner, and secured jewelry valued at $1,200 and clothing worth $100.

The robbery took place about 7 o'clock. Mr. Armstead, his wife, two sons, and a daughter were at dinner in the basement. Directly after dinner Mr. Armstead and his eldest son went out for the evening. Nothing wrong was discovered until Miss Bessie Armstead went to her room on the top floor, about 8 o'clock. The contents of her bureau were scattered about the floor, and her jewel case was missing. The entire wardrobe of young Mr. Armstead was stolen.

Detective Sergeant Gilpin was placed on the case.

Among the stolen articles were a diamond sunburst, valued at $350; a pair of bracelets studded with diamonds, $250; a marquise ring, $75; a lace pin of pearl, with eight diamonds, $100, and a diamond chatelaine watch, $150.

Passengers from Europe.

On the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, were A. M. Blair, Horace T. Brown, the Rev. W. J. Brown, W. Bernard Collins, Thomas Conant, A. J. Ellis, Lieut. T. J. Evans, Capt. Fitzherbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Fleischmann, James Fox, Alfred Gollin, R. B. Gordon, Harold F. Hamilton, A. L. Hanscom, A. Hodge, J. A. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCreery, L. W. Mix, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Niles, C. C. Osborne, H. Palmer, Alfred Porter, Sir Charles Ross, William Rudolph, T. F. Russell, Spencer States Army, and Mrs. Seyburn; J. A. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smalley, Arthur Warren, Thomas Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watson, W. G. Whalley, J. L. Williams, W. H. Wilson, and G. H. Ziegler.

On the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, from Bremen, were Anton Brandt, Paul Goldstein, William Hupp, Hugo Heinrich, J. J. Howell, Alexander Heyse, C. Max Loth, Otto Lange, Ferdinand Reiss, B. Tomby, M. A. Wyner, and M. J. Young.

Verdict in the Duffy Case.

At the inquest by Coroner Dobbs yesterday into the cause of death of James Duffy, who died Wednesday morning after a glove contest Saturday night with George Justice at the Broadway Athletic Club, the bulk of the evidence was to the effect that Duffy had not seemed ill and did not become unconscious until after the referee had rendered his decision. The verdict of the jury was that death was due to meningeal hemorrhage caused by excitement following the exhibition and accelerated by hypertrophy of the heart. The manager, referee, and Justice were exonerated, and the verdict recommends a law requiring the examination by a physician of all contestants in proposed games or sports of any character. Justice, Thomas O'Rourke, manager, and Richard Roche, referee, were released by the Coroner, but are still held, under bond, to appear before Magistrate Flammer next Tuesday.

UNDER THE NEW CHARTER

THE POWER OF REMOVAL GIVEN THE MAYOR CRITICISED.

The Republican Club Wants the Power Extended Over the Whole Term—Changes Suggested by Dorman B. Eaton.

The Greater New York Commission heard arguments yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber on that portion of the charter which relates to the powers of the Mayor, and the question of municipal civil service. On the latter subject no discussion took place, Carl Schurz of the Civil Service Reform Association anouncing himself as prepared to defend the work of the Draft Committee in case any one came there to attack it.

There was a spirited discussion on the Mayor's power of removal. James W. Hawes of the Republican Club said the club wanted the Mayor to be invested with plenary power to remove officials during his entire term, and not for the term of six months only, which the charter proposed. The objection to the Mayor being given such power, he said, was that under it competent men would not take office. "We don't agree with that view," said the speaker, "for we think that citizens of standing will regard it as a compliment to serve under the Mayor, just as members of the Cabinet serve under the President. We expect that the Mayor of Greater New York will be a man of recognized ability and known character. If we fail in getting such a Mayor, then the administration in toto will fail, but if we are to have an able administration he should have complete control of the heads of his departments."

"Suppose you get an ambitious or corrupt one," interposed Chairman Tracy.

"A corrupt man restricted in his power, who will hide his responsibility under some one else, will be much more likely to carry out corrupt practices," said Mr. Hawes. "The Mayor," he added, "should have the right to have a policy, with the heads of departments in sympatny with his policy. The power to remove for cause as shown by the experience of this city is practically annulled unless some flagrant crime is committed."

The Theory of Removal.

Dorman B. Eaton asked that the section which provides that the Mayor, during the first six months, may remove "at pleasure," should be amended by substituting "whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require."

"At the outset," said he, "I wish to condemn the theory that any public officer has a right to remove anybody at pleasure. He ought to remove or ought not to remove according to the public interest. To proclaim in a reform charter that anybody in this city shall remove anybody else at pleasure is to proclaim a false principle, the very basis of the spoils system in politics, and is the language of a feudal lord or royal despot. Let us have a rational, just, and republican standard, and not a feudal standard or a royal one."

Mr. Eaton said he was aware that the interpretation intended was not that of personal pleasure, but the standard held out was important. "No man would be fit to be Mayor of New York who would seek to remove any person whatever at pleasure," he added.

Mr. Eaton said a good many of the remarks made were on the assumption that the Mayor should have a Cabinet like the President. What part, he asked, of the thirteen commissions with over forty heads of departments was his Cabinet. He claimed that the Cabinet theory in a non-partisan municipal government was false and misleading. Giving the Mayor a right to do as he has a mind to during the first six months is on the presumption that he should have somebody about him that he likes; that he should be in substance a municipal despot. There is no disguising the fact." Mr. Eaton contended that it was not home rule to place for eighteen months of the Mayor's term the city officials at the mercy of the Governor of the State. Heads of departments had rights.

What Mr. Eaton Wanted.

Mr. Eaton wanted to know why the City Council should not have an opportunity to know the reasons for a removal. "If the Superintendent of Public Works removes a subordinate he must report to the Governor. It astonishes me to think that it should be deliberately proposed to create a despotism unknown to the Nation and to the Constitution of the State, to thrust out of office men whom, according to the theory, you hope to see eminent."

Mr. Low asked whether Mr. Eaton was arguing in favor of trial upon charges or in favor of a statement of reasons being given for a removal.

"I don't want a trial that is to have a summary disposition," answered Mr. Eaton, "but I say there should be no greater facilities for removing heads of departments than for removing the Mayor himself. I want the substance of an opportunity to be given to an official to justify himself, so that a man of self-respect will go into the service."

"What if the Mayor, without specifying particular reasons, gave the reason as 'general inefficiency,'" said Commissioner Low.

"He could then do it," returned Mr. Eaton, "but an honorable man would state the reasons."

Commissioners Low, Tracy, De Witt, and Gilroy continued the questioning with the view of having the precise terms given of Mr. Eaton's amendment. Mr. Eaton's suggestion was that no appointment or removal should be made by reason of political or religious opinion or for the purposes of serving the interests of a political party. He also recommended that the Mayor should send to the Council ten days in advance the names of appointees, so that their fitness and history could be investigated. "Let us have that public opinion which finds expression in the papers," said Mr. Eaton.

Chairman Tracy—The right to remove after six months should be with the approval of the Governor or on concurrence with Council.

"I should say with the approval of the Council. I want to stand for the home-rule principle. I am tired going to Albany for anything," said Mr. Eaton.

The hearings will be resumed to-day.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY CHAPTER.

Some Radical Changes Made by the Draft Committee.

The Municipal Assembly chapter of the Greater New York charter was radically changed by the Draft Committee, which met yesterday, in the private office of the Mayor. This change is the first important result of the hearings given upon the draft.

At the hearing on this chapter Wednesday the consensus of opinion of its antagonists was that there should be but one house. The makers of the draft have not gone so far as this, but they have made changes which reduce the number of the members from 141, as under the first plan, to about 89.

The Draft Committee, after considerable discussion, yesterday, absolutely abolished the Senate district lines, so far as the elections of Aldermen are concerned, and substituted in their place the Assembly district lines. They decided that each of the Assembly districts within the City of New York shall have one representative in the Board of Aldermen; and this will give a board of about sixty members. The council districts have been retained, but their representation has been reduced. The eight council districts in New York and Brooklyn will have three members each, instead of four, and the boroughs of Queens and Richmond will each have two. The demand that that part of Queens County outside of Long Island City and Newtown should have representatives in the Assembly was acceded to. Both in the case of the Aldermen and of the Councilmen, one is to be elected from that part of Queens County including Long Island City and Newtown and the other from Flushing, Jamaica, and Hempstead, the President of the Board of Council to be elected by the people. This will give twenty-nine Councilmen.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS MEET.

They Discuss the Educational Chapter, but Take No Action.

The Board of Superintendents of Schools met yesterday afternoon and discussed the educational chapter of the Greater New York Charter last night. Superintendent Jasper, who presided, said that no action would be taken until to-day.

"We will continue our meeting," he said, "until 11 o'clock to-night, and will then adjourn until to-morrow morning. We do not expect to arrive at any definite conclusion until noon, when he will appoint a committee either to present our views to the Board of Education or to the Greater New York Commission direct. It is evident from the trend of the arguments this afternoon that we will make objections to many points in the school chapter."

SCOLDED FOR SAVING A LIFE.

This Was Ticket-Taker McCue's Reward at Cortlandt Street.

Ticket-taker McCue, at the up-town Cortlandt Street Station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road, saved an old man from committing suicide early yesterday. He received only a scolding in return.

The man who tried to die was noticed by McCue while on the platform because of his peculiar actions. When he got too near the edge, McCue pulled him back, and the man knocked him down. When McCue got to his feet he was alone on the platform, and saw the man lying on the track on which a train was approaching.

McCue jumped down and pulled the man out of the way just in time. As it was the engine of the approaching train grazed his foot. The man was angry and berated McCue. He refused to give his name, but said he lived in Thirty-fourth Street. He was well dressed.

TRIED TO AVOID ARREST.

Detective Lost His Coat Tails While Taking Moritz Bauer.

When a detective tried to serve a warrant of arrest on Moritz Bauer at his home, 162 East Seventy-first Street, yesterday morning, the servant girl would not let him go beyond the hall.

She seized him and called out to Mr. Bauer to lock his door. When the detective broke away from her and started up the stairs she grabbed his coat tails and pulled at them till they came off. When the detective reached Mr. Bauer's door he found it locked. He spent two hours in trying to get Mr. Bauer, who was on the other side, to open it, and succeeded when he threatened to call help and break it down. Then Mr. Bauer was arrested.

Bauer is a real estate dealer, and as President of the Manhattan Investment and Construction Company is charged with swindling people by selling lots and failing to deliver the deeds. The business was extensively advertised, and the number of investors was large. He was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I., General Sessions, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500.

Mr. Bauer said yesterday that where deeds had been withheld it was because of mortgages on the property. These mortgages had been satisfied, taxes paid on the lands up to date, and the deeds had been made out ready for delivery when he was arrested. The amount involved, he said, is about $15,000 and not $100,000, as had been stated.

HIS NEW BUTLER A THIEF.

He Got Over $3,000 Worth of Valuables at Leopold Cahn's Home.

Leopold Cahn, who lives at 50 East Seventy-second Street, and who is one of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., at 47 Exchange Place, had occasion to procure a new butler last week. Mrs. Cahn applied at a Sixth Avenue employment agency and employed a man who was known as "James."

Mrs. Cahn went out to luncheon Wednesday, leaving the servants in charge of the house. The servants, excepting James, took their luncheon about 1 o'clock. The butler, instead of going down stairs, made a tour of the upper part of the house. Closets, bureaus, desks, and boxes were broken open and ransacked, and their contents scattered. He selected articles of especial value and small bulk. These included half a dozen watches, several diamond rings, brooches, pins, chains, and trinkets. He took in all between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of jewelry. Having gathered these things, James took his departure by way of the front door.

Mrs. Cahn returned at 2 o'clock, and discovered that the house had been robbed. She notified the police at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and the dectectives from that precinct and from General Headquarters are now seeking the thief.

James was formerly employed at the Auditorium, in Chicago, at least he had references purporting to come from that hotel, as well as from other Chicago places. He had no city references. These were to have been given later, if he proved satisfactory.

RABIES MENACES A FAMILY.

Pet Dog of William A. C. Dougherty Died of It.

The fear of having been inoculated with hydrophobia has led William A. C. Dougherty of Yonkers and his entire family, consisting of his wife, three daughters, and a son, to take the preventive treatment given at the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Dougherty, who is a city missionary in Yonkers, owned a St. Bernard dog, which was the pet of the family and which became sick about ten days ago. The dog was taken into the house and was treated like a child. the various members of the family taking turns in attending it. As a result of their out-door work during the cold weather, each of them had chapped hands, and while they were attending to the dog he frequently licked their hands. On one occasion he got a bone in his throat, and two of Mr. Dougherty's daughters got it out by thrusting their hands down his throat.

The dog showed no signs of madness until Jan. 3, when he died. For several hours before his death he exhibited strong symptoms of rabies, and after his death Mr. Dougherty became alarmed and called in a physician, who, after hearing the particulars, suggested that all the members of the family go to the Pasteur Institute for treatment. He said some of them might have been inoculated through their chapped hands. They will have to go to the institute twice a day for the next eight days.

Dinners at the Manhattan.

Among the dinners to be given at the Hotel Manhattan during the Winter is the first annual banquet of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America on Feb. 2 in the grand restaurant of the hotel. Col. Frederick D. Grant is the Governor General of this society. Edward P. Chapin of Massachusetts is Deputy Governor General. The Secretary is John Quincy Adams of New York; Treasurer—Jonathan F. Morris; Attorney General—Morris P. Ferris; Register General—Howard S. Robbins; Historian General—Prof. Thomas Egleston; Chaplain General—The Rev. Joseph Fulford Folsom. Many well-known speakers will be present. The second panel of the Sheriff's jury will give its annual banquet at the Manhattan on Feb. 28, and on Feb. 9 the Sankers' Association will give a banquet in the Salle aux Dames. Before the banquet a large reception will be held in the foyer on the parlor floor, one of the finest rooms for the purpose in the world.

Five New Piers for the North River.

The Board of Dock Commissioners yesterday instructed Engineer in Chief Greene to superintend the removal of the four square blocks, containing eighty-six buildings, near the river at West Eleventh Street, Horatio, and Bethune Streets, to make room for five piers 700 feet long each which are to be constructed there.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO. ASSIGN

JEWELRY FIRM WAS STARTED OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO.

One Feature Introduced by the House Was the Buying of Duplicate Wedding or Birthday Presents—Something About Its Business.

J. H. Johnston & Co., dealers in diamonds, jewelry, and silverware at 17 Union Square, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. The assignees are Arthur H. Masten of the law firm of Masten & Nichols, in Wall Street, and John R. Keim, jeweler at 1,128 Broadway.

The assignees took possession of the store yesterday morning, closed the doors, and put expert accountants at work to learn the exact condition of the firm's finances. Mr. Masten said in the afternoon that a few days must necessarily elapse before he could furnish for publication any accurate figures concerning the liabilities and the assets. An estimate of $219,000 liabilities and $200,000 assets, which was going the rounds in the trade, was shown to Mr. Masten, and he said that he knew of no figures upon which such an estimate could be based. The cause of the failure was attributed to the bad condition of the retail jewelry trade, and not to any special ventures or acts of any member of the firm.

For more than half a century the name of Johnston has been conspicuous in the jewelry trade of this city. The business was established in the Bowery in 1844 by the present J. H. Johnston's father, and for about thirty years it was carried on successfully at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Broome Street. The older residents can readily recall the not very remote period when "Johnston" was a household word among the well-to-do people of the east side. It was the fashionable jewelry store in that section of the city. One of the landmarks of the Bowery for a long time was the big street clock which stood in front of Johnston's store and by which hundreds if not thousands of stanch believers regulated their watches for many a year.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago J. H. Johnston introduced a feature into his business that gave his house a peculiar celebrity, while it greatly enhanced its money-making capacity. He advertised widely that he would purchase duplicate wedding presents, or birthday presents, at a reasonable discount from their original value. In the course of time it became a popular proceeding for newly wedded couples to call on Johnston to take their superf

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2 P. M.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Gay Parisians—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Thoroughbred—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Der Rabenvater—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—The Rising Generation—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Theatre—Dorcas—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1897.

ARE THESE THINGS SO?

It is a common belief in these days that some of the great moneyed corporations of this city contribute large sums every year, directly or indirectly, to influence the action of the Legislature. It is said that in former times some of them employed agents in the lobbies of the Capitol to "look after their interests"; that is, to promote legislation for their benefit or protection, and to prevent that which would injure them. It is a part of this ancient story that money was paid for votes, and that out of the prevalence of bribery grew the practice of introducing bills to "strike" the corporations—i. e., bills devised to benefit or to injure them, the passage or defeat of which was made dependent upon the amount of money forthcoming for venal legislators.

It is a sequel to this familiar tale that when the Democratic machine got full control at Albany, the Tammany "boss" organized legislative bribery into a "system" for his own profit and the advantage of his party. It is charged that this "boss" got large contributions from some of the corporations for "political purposes," and in turn guaranteed them against hostile legislation. It is said that these funds were used to get the right kind of men into the Legislature and to control their action while there, and in general to maintain the power of the "machine," and that any surplus that might be saved by skillful management went into the pockets of the "boss." The defeat of the Democratic machine in the State, followed by the overthrow of the Tammany power in the city, closed this chapter of the tale of corruption.

But, if we can believe what is said, the story was continued with a change of characters. The Republican Party gained control of the Legislature, and the Republican machine was also directed by a "boss." Now it is said that the contributions of corporations go into the hands of this "boss" for the "political expenses" of his machine, and are used by him to secure the election of men to office, and especially to the Legislature, who will do his bidding, and that in return he has taken up the guarantee of the corporations against harm from legislative action. It is declared, and believed by many, that this practice is the source of the political power of the ruling "boss," whereby he controls the action of his party organization and determines the conduct of the political majority in the Legislature.

We do not pretend to say whether this is true or not, for we know of no evidence by which it can be proved; but, if it is so, it is a fact of great moment to the people of this State. No matter in what guise or under what pretense this money is collected and disbursed, if the charge of which we speak is true, the process is one of bribery, which not only corrupts the source of legislation, but infects the springs of popular action, degrades political methods, and brings corporate power into deep discredit.

Is it true that men who manage any of the corporations pay the money of those corporations to the ruling "boss" or to any other politician for their benefit or protection at the hands of the Legislature of the State? Is it true that such money is used to secure the nomination and election of members of the Legislature and to bind them to obedience to the power to which they owe their places? Is it true that the legislation of the State is determined by this process of corruption? If it is true, the fact is alike disgraceful to the corporations, the politicians, and the legislators of the State; and, if it comes to be generally known and believed, such a reckless sowing of the wind of corruption will in time produce a whirlwind of popular wrath and indignation of which the corporations will be the first to feel the disastrous effects.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S CONVENTION.

Ex-Gov. MORTON leads the list of delegates chosen by the Chamber of Commerce to the Business Men's Convention that meets at Indianapolis on Tuesday next. In selecting him, the Chamber not only honors itself, but him also. The work the convention will take in hand is worthy of the best effort of the men of highest character and authority, and the reputation of the Chamber of Commerce makes it appropriate that its delegation should be led by one who has just exercised the highest office of the State.

The remaining members of the delegation are also fitly chosen—CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, and MORRIS K. JESUP. They are men whose political views on matters open to question differ widely, but who are absolutely in agreement as to the principles of sound finance. They bring to the problem of applying those principles wide and varied experience and ability severely tested and abundantly proved. It ought to be entirely possible for the Indianapolis Convention to point the way to a permanent system for our currency, and if it does that, it will deserve to rank with the like convention at Annapolis more than a century since from whose voluntary initiative sprang the Constitution of the United States.

TARIFF TAXES ON WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

It may safely be assumed that in the new Tariff bill which the Republican Party in Congress is making, there will be duties on wool. The imposition of these duties upon the manufacturers' raw material will require the tariff revisers to increase largely the duties on woolen goods. The wools of all countries are now admitted free of tax, and the average rate of duty on goods is 47 per cent. Under the McKinley tariff, the average duty on clothing wools was about 60 per cent., and the "compensatory" duties for the protection of the manufacturers increased the average for goods to 97 per cent. With wool on the free list, 206,000,000 pounds of the raw material were imported in the fiscal year 1895, and 234,000,000 pounds in 1896.

How far will the Ways and Means Committee go? The wool-growers, led by Judge LAWRENCE of Ohio—who was permitted to make the wool schedule of MCKINLEY'S tariff—demand that the new duties on wool shall be virtually prohibitory. They assert that the old McKinley rates were too low. As we have shown, the average of those rates on clothing wool was 60 per cent. The wool-growers now submit as their "lowest ultimatum of request" a schedule which, in effect, would impose duties averaging not less than 125 per cent.! Their proposed duty on clothing wool would be equivalent to 150 per cent. Their rate on the coarse wools used in making carpets—which must be imported, because only a small quantity of such wool is produced in the United States, and which were dutiable at 32¼ per cent. under the McKinley tariff—would range from 83 to 166 per cent. All this is pointed out and admitted by protectionist trade journals, regarded as authorities with respect to the wool and woolen industries. It was virtually admitted by Judge LAWRENCE while he was addressing the committee. His purpose is to prevent the importation of wools of any kind, and at the same time to increase the price of domestic wool, to the use of which the manufacturers would be restricted, by 120 per cent. These are his own figures. He is not trying to procure revenue for the Government, but is willing that the revenue on wool shall be reduced to nothing by the complete exclusion of the foreign product. He remarks that the manufacturers may "take care of themselves," and that the consumer, who would be so heavily taxed by the higher cost of woolen clothing, would enjoy ample compensation by reason of benefits to be derived in some mysterious way from "the protective system as a whole."

It is because Judge LAWRENCE and those whom he represents have been very influential in the councils of Republican tariff-makers heretofore that their wild demands should not be overlooked by the public and by the woolen manufacturers now. The manufacturers have moved slowly, but at last the Secretary of their association has appealed to the committee. He sets forth as follows the disadvantages to which the manufacturer would be subjected by a duty on his raw material:

1. It would restrict him to the narrowest limits in the selection of foreign wools, preventing him from making many of the blends by which foreign manufacturers get the best results.
2. This concentration of American purchasers upon a small class of foreign wools would increase the price of those wools.
3. It would correspondingly enlarge the choice and cheapen the price of wools for the foreign manufacturer.
4. All restrictions of the old [McKinley] law upon the importation of wool were devised to embarrass the manufacturer, implying that the whole business of importing wool was tainted with fraud.

This statement was based upon the assumption that the duties in the new bill would permit the manufacturer to use imported wool, but the wool-growers' schedule is designed to prevent importation by making it unprofitable and impracticable for the manufacturer to use anything except the wool produced in this country.

The effect of the imposition of the duties demanded by them would be disastrous to the woolen industry, and the wool-grower would suffer by reason of the manufacturer's misfortunes. There would be an end of all attempts here to compete with the foreigner in the production of fine woolens and worsteds. The cost of all woolen goods to the consumer would be greatly increased, while the use of cheap and flimsy substitutes for honest woolens would be stimulated. Carpets would become costly luxuries, and the great carpet factories would lose a large part of their trade. While the manufacturers prefer that their raw material shall not be taxed, they are disposed to accept "moderate" duties. We think they would lose nothing by making a bold stand for free wool.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SYMPATHIES.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN does "not sympathize with the movement proposed to retire United States notes from circulation. I believe," he says, "it is easy to maintain a limited amount of these in circulation, without danger or difficulty."

There are now in existence $346,000,000 of legal-tender United States notes. By the law of May 31, 1878, these are not only "maintained in circulation," but are forced into circulation, which is a very different matter. They are promises to pay, but though they are redeemed, they are never paid. So long as the Government is able and willing to redeem them in gold, they are as good as gold to the individual holder. If, when they were so redeemed, they were held until they were again exchanged for gold, they would be the same as gold in the currency. But, being by law forced to be paid out and again put into circulation, their effect upon exchanges and upon the business of the country is very different and very damaging.

It is so for this reason: Whenever there is any doubt in the public mind as to the absolute certainty of gold payments, and whenever there is from this or any other cause an unusual demand for gold, these notes are used over and over again to draw the gold from the Treasury, which has no adequate means of replenishing its stock, and can have none. When Mr. SHERMAN talks of maintaining a limited amount of United States notes in circulation, he utterly misrepresents the present situation, so far as the greenbacks are concerned.

He ignores entirely, what makes the situation worse, the Treasury notes of 1890 that bear his name. The greenbacks were made payable in "coin" when gold was the only coin. The Sherman notes are explicitly made payable in gold or in silver at the discretion of the Government. This gives them lower credit with the people, and they are sent to the Treasury always in preference. The Sherman notes and the greenbacks together are a constant menace to the preservation of the gold standard. Mr. SHERMAN ought to know this, and at times has practically admitted it. Why will he not do so now?

We fear that it is simple partisanship. He will not admit that his party ever did anything wrong in the past. As for the present, the party is set upon passing a tariff bill, and so Mr. SHERMAN attributes all the evils of the past to want of revenue. "The absolute security of these notes," he says, "was never called in question, after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, until the reserve was being trenched upon to meet deficiencies in current revenue, brought about by what is known as the Wilson tariff law of 1894." This is untrue, and it is not easy to see how Mr. SHERMAN can be ignorant of its gross untruth. The panic of 1893 was due to the intense fear that the notes of the United States were not secure. It occurred before the Wilson tariff bill (which should be called the Gorman-Aldrich bill) was enacted or introduced, and while the McKinley tariff bill was in full force. But if Mr. SHERMAN should admit these undeniable facts, what excuse could he give for his party in ripping up the tariff again under the pretext of providing "revenue"?

A STRANGE DELUSION.

In consequence of the unwise restriction put into the State Constitution by the convention of 1894, the State Prison Commission and the Superintendent of State Prisons are at their wits' end for means of keeping convicts employed to the extent necessary for their health and good discipline, to say nothing of the cost of their maintenance and the reformatory effect of industrial habits. These officers are trying to see how many things can be made for the use of the "institutions" of the State and its civil divisions, and how much labor can be bestowed upon making them by excluding the use of machinery and improved methods.

This whole imbecile method of dealing with the prison labor question comes from a singular economic delusion. Here is a class of able-bodied men, many of whom have lived at the expense of the community in one criminal way or another. It seems to be assumed that in some way it will be a disadvantage to the State and its people to compel these men to earn their own living by productive labor, because it will compete with other labor in the lines of production in which they are employed.

If this assumption were sound, it would be an advantage to maintain any class of able-bodied men in idleness in order to withdraw them from competition in the labor market. Suppose 4,000 men were to be withdrawn from the various trades and industries of the State and kept on a reservation at public expense, would it be a benefit to the rest of the workingmen who would help to support them? If not, it is no more a benefit to keep 4,000 convicts in State prisons from doing anything in the same lines of industry that honest men are pursuing. The more they are made to work, and the more productive their labor the better, or else there is advantage in diminishing production in proportion to consumption elsewhere.

A queer phase of this delusion is found in the supposition that there is any less competition in making things for public institutions than in making them for the general market. Suppose certain articles of furniture, clothing, and supplies of one kind and another to be required by the insane asylums, almshouses, and other institutions. They must be produced by labor somewhere, and if they are produced by prison labor, their production will not give employment to other labor or trade to dealers in such articles. There is nothing gained by making them costly in time and labor in order to keep men half idle, instead of wholly so.

Systematic industries properly managed in our penal institutions would not only be best for their inmates, but most beneficial for the State and its people, including workingmen of every class. Yet it seems to be imagined that there is an advantage in maintaining a certain number of people in idleness or making their labor as ineffective as possible.

WHY WILL THEY ASK FOR MORE?

The domestic manufacturers of tin plate will ask the Ways and Means Committee, it is announced, for an increase of the present duty, which is 51.86 per cent., and we hear that the majority members of the committee are disposed to make a considerable addition. Several of our Republican contemporaries are saying that the duty ought to be higher. We invite their attention to the following remarks in yesterday's issue of The Iron Age, a recognized authority in the iron and steel industry:

"American tin plates now monopolize the market throughout the United States, except on the Pacific coast, and are selling on the Atlantic seaboard at from 25 to 40 cents below the price at which Welsh plates of corresponding grades can be laid down there. Importations are now confined, with hardly an exception, to lots designed for use by the exporting oil and canned goods interests, which still enjoy a rebate of 99 per cent. of the duty on all such foreign material reshipped abroad."

For a long time past the price of the domestic product has been lower than that of imported tin plate, and has been fixed by a combination agreement.

What, then, are the arguments by which a request or demand for an increase of the duty are supported? Will the committee be urged to impose a higher rate in order that the domestic combination may exact a higher price from consumers?

THE POSTAL REFORM BILL.

The Loud bill for the reform of abuses in the use of the mails for second-class matter goes to the Senate with the force of a good majority behind it, obtained after a pretty thorough debate. It ought to pass the Senate, and will do so if the interests of the whole public, and not those of special classes and enterprising citizens, be considered.

Indeed, it was amazing to see the frankness with which the opponents of the bill confessed that they were contending, not for general rights, or even for the rights of particular persons, but for privileges and nothing else. Two pleas covered everything they said. One was that there were other abuses than those aimed at by the bill—which nobody denies—and the other was that a large number of persons profited so much by the abuses aimed at that if the bill passed these would be forced to change their business.

Frank as these confessions were, they did not cover the whole ground. We are informed that within the past few weeks gentlemen interested in railways have been urged to use their influence against the bill, because it would put a stop to the transportation of large amounts of matter which would not be sent out if freight had to be paid on it. Exactly why the people of the United States should be taxed directly to furnish business for the railways, it is not easy to see. It is a part of the theory of general dependence on the Government, which has done so much harm, and which should be combated at every point. No corporation and no citizen can get a dollar out of the Government that does not come from the pockets of the taxpayers, and it is just as wrong to take it unearned through the Government as to take it directly from their pockets.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL "IDEA."

Gov. BLACK has raised a point as to the civil service clause of the Constitution which he will find great trouble in sustaining. The Governor's office compels us to treat his suggestions with a certain degree of seriousness, though they are in themselves worthless or mischievous, and are expressed in a style at once flippant, impertinent, and vulgar. His chief suggestion is to the Legislature, and he assures that body that if it be carried out it "will meet with prompt Executive approval." It is, in substance, that the entire eligible list shall be thrown open for the selection of appointees by the appointing officer. Gov. BLACK says:

"If an examination has disclosed the fact that a certain number of men are qualified to fill a given position, the place would be more likely to be properly filled if the appointing officer could select from the whole number so qualified than if he was limited to a quarter of that number. Furthermore, it would reduce the chances of injustice to an applicant whose qualifications, on the whole, were superior to those of his competitor who had outranked him on paper. Civil service is intended to secure for the public at a reasonable cost unquestioned integrity and approved skill, enlarged by continuous service, and not to exploit any particular idea. The intention should be carried out by the Legislature, and will meet with prompt Executive approval."

It is hardly worth while to examine in detail the argument of this curious passage. It is enough to point out that it is absolutely opposed to the Constitution.

The Constitution requires competition. There is no competition where all who reach a certain level stand on precisely the same footing. The "idea" of the Constitution is plain, and Gov. BLACK will be compelled, by the courts, to "exploit it" whether he likes it or not.

Our new District Attorney is said to have remarked yesterday at the Duffy inquest: "I think there should be an amendment to the law requiring a physical examination by a medical expert before every bout of a prizefight." Prizefights and every preparation for them are forbidden by law, and if the law were thoroughly enforced no one could be hurt in a prizefight.

Yesterday the Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions favoring an extension of time for the consideration of the Greater New York charter and a final reference of it to a vote of the people concerned before giving it effect. The manner of framing this instrument and of dealing with it up to this time has certainly been far from satisfactory, but there is a sad mixing up of theories and of reasoning processes in the discussion of it. What has been prepared is for the most part a codification of statutory provisions attached to the framework of a charter of municipal government. The charter or scheme of government ought to have been separate and the legislation left for after development. Then the real "fundamental law" would have been in the compass of a few pages, easily comprehended, and could be reasonably submitted for popular approval if desired. But the idea of submitting a volume of 700 pages of statutes to a popular vote seems rather absurd. The vote would be determined by the objection of some people to one thing and of other people to another thing, while nobody would know what nine-tenths of the matter meant. Such a document might either be adopted or rejected with scarcely any regard to its merits. The vote would probably turn on the general question of consolidation, which has been submitted once.

But suppose the charter to be simply a charter providing the form of a city government, with its departments and officers and their general powers, the analogy to a Constitution and the method of dealing therewith would still fail. It has to be the work of the Legislature, and it would be subject to amendment or change at the will of that body. If it should be submitted to a popular vote and approved, the power of the Legislature to modify it at any time would not be affected, and there would be no assurance of permanency. The frame of government of the Greater New York in its fundamental lines and features ought to be Constitutional in form and effect and beyond the reach of legislative tinkering, but it can only be made so by being imbedded in the Constitution of the State as an integral part of itself. That is what it should be to the extent of determining the distribution of powers and functions in departments and protecting their exercise from interference or control by the State Legislature.

Our readers will have observed that the home of Mrs. LEASE, at Wichita, Kan., was sold under foreclosure the other day. They may remember that we called attention during the campaign to the fact that the oratrix had defaulted on her interest and inquired whether her animosity against Eastern capitalists proceeded from a special spite against the goldbug who had made her this heartless loan. The oppressor is now in possession of the home about which her affections and the mortgage were formerly entwined. Inasmuch, however, as Mrs. LEASE did a very extensive lecturing business during the campaign, not by the advice of her physician, the presumption is that she did not pay off the mortgage because she did not think the property was worth its face and preferred to devote her earnings to other uses. In that case the Eastern oppressor has once more been foiled by the refusal of Kansas to submit to his thralldom, or, as they say in Wichita, he has once more "got left."

Mr. MORETON FREWEN is again in a state of prophetic eruption. He has announced to the dwindling band of those who care to hear what he says that Russia is going to buy 300,000,000 ounces of silver and get the tariff rates reduced on her exports, and Germany and France are to make a like deal. Then we shall have silver "rehabilitated" on the basis of 15½ to 1, with practical free trade, all of which is WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S real plan. The United States bought more than half as much silver as Russia is said to want and the price went steadily down, but a little fact like this does not disturb MORETON FREWEN.

Whether the decision of Mr. ALLISON not to take a place in the Cabinet of Mr. MCKINLEY is a matter for regret or congratulation depends entirely on who shall be substituted for him. Mr. BLISS would be better; Mr. DINGLEY would be worse; Mr. SHERMAN might be first one and then the other, according to the condition of parties.

The latest lynching in South Carolina does not indicate that the efforts to stop the practice have had much effect in the rural community in which this took place. The lynching was not for "the usual crime." A white man's barn had been burned. There does not seem to have been any evidence that the lynchee was concerned in burning it, but nevertheless he was a negro, and even "a prominent negro," whatever that may mean. His body was found dangling from a railway signal, with three bullet holes in it and an inscription affixed to it setting forth that some anonymous persons were determined to "protect their homes and property." "Let others take warning," the placard concluded. It does not appear that this admonition was directed against incendiarism. It seems to have meant that if any more barns were burned some more "prominent negroes" would be put to death, whether they had anything to do with the barn burning or not. It may even act as a direct encouragement to barn burning upon the part of negroes not prominent who do not necessarily object to the killing of prominent negroes. The incident is worth pondering by those Southerners who see that it is desirable to attract population and capital from other parts of the country. The spirit the lynching shows is not exactly calculated to attract a man of substance who is considering the eligibility of Orangeburg, S. C., as a place of residence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—BERNARD SHAW, whose other name is Irreverence, says that IRVING as Richard III. wooes Lady Anne "as if he were a Hounsditch salesman cheating a factory girl over a pair of second-hand stockings." This is certainly an illustration that illustrates, but perhaps there is a little doubt whether it throws light on IRVING'S acting or on Mr. SHAW'S unending effort to live up to his "Anything to give pain."

—Russia's new smokeless powder is a combination of gun cotton and collodion, and English experts admit that it is more powerful than their cordite, while it does far less harm than that nitro-glycerine compound to the interior of the weapons from which it is fired. In a recent official test of the Russian powder it drove a hardened steel projectile from an 8-inch gun, 45 calibres in length, completely through a Harveyized steel Krupp armor plate, the velocity on impact being 2,850 foot-seconds. The latest pattern of English wire guns, of 12-inch and 9.2 inch calibre, have muzzle velocities respectively of 2,367 and 2,347 foot-seconds.

—Somehow it doesn't strike one as wise for "the new journalism" to exult over the fact that one of its representatives found no difficulty at all in convincing the experts at Bellevue that he was mildly insane, and not a proper person to be at liberty. Probably a good many people will be more disposed to criticise the examining doctors for releasing the manufacturer of cheap sensation than for admitting that he showed all the characteristic symptoms of a disordered mind. Taking the case as it stands, such derisive laughter as it excites will be directed at the too successful imitator of imbeciles, and his employers, and not at the alienists whose mistake, if mistake it was, hardly requires excuse or explanation.

—Bad as is the economic condition of the British West Indies, the state of the French islands is even worse. In the one case, however, the harm has all, or nearly all, been done by a slow decrease in the profits of the planters; in the other, physical as well as commercial misfortunes have fallen upon the people. In Martinique the evil began with a disastrous fire in June, 1890, which was followed by a cyclone in August, 1891. These led to the importation of all kinds of building materials to repair the damage, while exportation fell off by more than one-half. The Bank of Martinique overdrew its credit in Paris to remit the cost of the increased imports, and had then to limit its drawings, and even to cease drawing altogether between crops. Hence commercial drafts obtained the very high rate of 12 per cent. premium; importers found it necessary to export coin, which soon became scarce, and daily business was hampered by the lack of small coin. Agriculture, commerce, industry, and finance are suffering; the resources in reserve were used up after the cyclone, and the better days hoped for have not come. In 1894 there was a great drought, which ruined about a third of the sugar crop; the "shot-borer" pest has destroyed much sugar cane, and the low price of sugar abroad has completed the discomfiture of the planters. The exports in 1894 were 22,500,000f.; in 1895 they had fallen to 19,500,000f. In Guadeloupe the drought of 1894 reduced the sugar crop by about a third, and the monetary crisis was much the same as in Martinique. The tourist in the islands gets the impression that those belonging to France are prosperous as compared with those of England, but the apparent difference is mostly due to the temperamental unlikeness of the two peoples. The French planter has an occasional fit of despair, but between whiles he seems cheerful enough, while his English rivals dilate on their troubles constantly and publicly.

PERSONAL.

—Exactly as Mayor STRONG says, it would have been "a great thing" if New York had begun to make its own gas forty or fifty years ago, and it is now "a very serious matter" to think of buying back the franchises which were then given away. Much expense is always incurred in remedying mistakes, but that is hardly a sufficient reason for leaving them unremedied. The longer action is delayed the more serious will the matter become, for the value of the rights and plants possessed by the gas companies increase with every day that passes and with every new inhabitant the city acquires. Mayor STRONG, properly enough, is alarmed at the prospect of an immediate big increase of the municipal debt; but the people in general are coming to view with even greater terror the system under which they pay out, every five or six years, fully as much as would be required to buy the existing plants, and at the end of each such period have nothing to show for their money except a little package of receipts printed on tinted paper.

—Among the newly acquired treasures of the British Museum is a papyrus roll dating back to the first century before CHRIST, and containing the odes, hitherto supposed to be lost forever, of the lyric poet BACCHYLIDES, a contemporary of PINDAR, and by the ancient critics ranked with him and SIMONIDES as one of the three finest poets of their class. The manuscript is beautifully written, but has been much mutilated, and it is uncertain how many poems were originally contained in it; but there appear to be portions, at least, of as many as fifteen or twenty odes, some of which are absolutely or substantially intact. This makes the fourth Greek author of whom works, until quite recently regarded as hopelessly lost, have been recovered by papyrus manuscripts found in Egypt, the others being HYPERIDES, HERODAS, and ARISTOTLE, and the original manuscripts of all these works, with the single exception of one among the six recovered orations of HYPERIDES, have been secured by the British Museum.

—Mr. GLADSTONE, in a recent letter to BERNARD QUARITCH, says that, as a real book collector must possess six qualifications—appetite, leisure, wealth, knowledge, discrimination, and perseverance—and as, of the six, only the first and last are his, he cannot claim the proud title. "Yet I have in my time," he says, "been a purchaser to the extent of about 35,000 volumes, and I might, therefore, abide a quantitative test." At present restricted visual power has imposed upon him a serious amount of disability. He has, therefore, retired from the list of buyers and is gradually transferring the bulk of his library to the institution of St. Deiniol, at Hawarden, retaining only a few books which he treasures for personal rather than bibliophilic reasons. It is characteristic of Mr. GLADSTONE'S "learning" that he refers to his collection of revised Prayer Books as "rifacciamenti," thus making two mistakes in the spelling of this not very rare word. The volume he has had longest is a copy of HANNAH MORE'S "Sacred Dramas," which was given to him by the author herself in 1815. He says of book collecting that "on the whole, it is a vitalizing element in a society honeycombed by several sources of corruption. My apology for the poor part I have played in it is that it could only have the odds and ends, the dregs and leavings, of my time. I give to this pursuit in all its walks, from the highest downward, my heartiest good wishes."

CURRENT NOTES.

A lady residing in Boston says that she gave very few Christmas presents because she had lately given $4,000 to the Armenians, and felt poor.

* * *

The Montreal Street Railway Company gave its employes six tons of turkeys and three tons of plum pudding at Christmas. There were several carloads.

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Winemakers in Sonoma County, Cal., sold 343,500 gallons of wine to the Winemakers' Corporation of San Francisco in one day recently, at a considerable advance over last year's prices.

* * *

The Shaker settlement in Florida has had a prosperous year, and a large number of the members of the society in Mount Lebanon, this State, will join it as soon as buildings can be made ready for their use.

* * *

Department officers in Washington sometimes get queerly directed letters. One received by the Second Auditor the other day was addressed: "The Onerble 2d Orderty Unnided States Dreshury, Washington, D. C."

* * *

Boston's police force cost the city last year $1,533,130, and $95,475 additional for maintaining the signal service. The amount paid into the City Treasury from fees for licenses over which the police have supervision was $1,484,568.

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The Toronto Monetary Times says of a man who began business in that city three years ago and failed last week: "At that time he had no experience as a business man, but this he has since acquired." Who now has the money it does not tell.

* * *

Republicans of Wyoming whisper that the placing of a woman on their ticket for Presidential Elector defeated the whole number and brought about the election of the Populist candidate for Congress. Even the women of the State failed to rally in full strength for the ticket bearing the woman nominee's name.

* * *

The District Commissioners of Washington have forbidden newsboys to cry their papers in the streets on Sundays or after 8 o'clock in the evening on week days, except that they may cry "at other necessary hours extra editions of the local newspapers on extraordinary occasions." The decision as to the hour and the occasion seems to be left to the discretion of the newsboys.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Bluntly Spoken.

From The Indianapolis News.

When legislators accept passes from railroads, they are expected to give value received.

His Voice Still for War.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Morgan is still howling for war, and dodging every time that anybody says "Booh!"

Make the Most of It.

From The Utica Herald.

The new year ends with 7. It is also divisible by 7, and by no other digit except 1. No. 7 has always been regarded as lucky; so make the most of your opportunities.

The South and the Election.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

We believe that the great body of intelligent people of the South regret beyond expression the course that this section pursued in the late campaign.

A Light Burden.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is opposition to the re-election of Senator Jones for Nevada on the ground that he does not live in the State. But what need is there of that as long as he carries the State around with him?

Adheres to Its Motto.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, always an excellent paper, is showing great improvement under its new management and is giving evidence of increased prosperity in proportion. It is adhering rigidly to its motto, "All the news that's fit to print," and continues to stand for conservatism, reliability, and true intelligence.

Great Oratory.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

There are many stories of the disappointing effect Wendell Phillips had upon uncultivated persons when they heard him lecture for the first time. With amazement these auditors would note the entire absence of gesture, no ear-splitting tones, no frenzies of elocution—only a quiet man, talking in an easy, almost conversational, way—and finally ask where the oratory came in. Will the time never come when people will grasp the truth that great oratory is possible only on great occasions, and that at no other time is there any use or demand for it?

THE ONE DEAR NAME.

Will T. Hale in The Nashville American.

Well, most persons know by forty not to look for much smooth sailin',
An' I've learned to "grin an' bear it" whatsoever is my doom—
Though the wind, a maddened tyrant, is the cringin' ocean frailin'
Till it spreads out white an' gleamin' as a cotton field in bloom.

Laugh when trouble strikes your pocket; keep it hid if them who're dearer
Drift away from home forever, or are fallin' by the way;
People have their own great crosses, an' good fortune comes no nearer
For your outcry from the housetops to the rabble all the day.

But a feller, though well hardened, tryin' all his trials to smother,
Now an' then, when none is near him, will yet feel a yearnin' pain,
While he wishes for a minute on the bosom of his mother
He could hide from all life's worry as she croons her songs again.

MISS COLLINS A COUNTESS

SHE WAS MARRIED IN PARIS TO RECHID BEY YESTERDAY.

A Wedding Which Puts an End to the Rumors of Chauncey M. Depew's Engagement—Witnessed by Many Guests.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The marriage of Miss Edith Lyman Collins of New York to Rechid Bey, (Count Czaykowski,) an attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Rome, took place in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, near the Louvre.

The porch and main aisle of the church were covered with carpet, and the edifice was filled by a large and fashionable company of guests. The interior of the church was profusely decorated with flowers, palms, white chrysanthemums, &c. The bride walked to the altar leaning upon the arm of her father, Mr. Clarence L. Collins of New York.

Miss Collins wore a white satin robe, with a train three yards in length, adorned with English point lace on the front of the skirt, flounces, train, and corsage. Three bouquets of orange blossoms were attached to the right side of the skirt, and the bride carried another bouquet of orange blossoms in her hand. Her veil was of rich English point lace of the rose cluster pattern. The bride's train was supported by a tiny miss, a niece of Mrs. Collins, the bride's mother, the little one wearing a Directoire costume.

The bridegroom followed the bride to the altar, and was accompanied by his mother, who wore a dress of steel-gray velvet. They were followed by Mrs. Collins, mother of the bride. Mrs. Collins wore a rich green paillette velvet costume and a green velvet bonnet, with small feathers. She was accompanied by a brother of the bridegroom.

The services were conducted by the Abbé De Breon, assisted by five priests. The bride being a Protestant, the couple were married in the church by virtue of a Papal dispensation. For the same reason, the benediction usually given at Roman Catholic marriages was not pronounced.

A full choral service was performed, under the direction of Mr. O'Kelly, the musical conductor of the church, and solos were sung to the accompaniment of the great organ by M. Ragnau, baritone, and M. Thibault, tenor.

Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Miss Fanny Read, the Comtesse de Coetlogon, Mrs. Pratt, Baroness von Reibnitz, (née Schlesinger,) Mr. and Miss Schlesinger, Mrs. Antonio Terry, Miss Terry, Henry Bacon, Mme. Speranza, Frank Holman, Charles Holman Black, Miss Helen Stanley, Mrs. Newbery, Mrs. Perkins, and Henry Bachard.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bridegroom's cousin, Baron Oppenheim, 64 Avenue Bois de Boulogne. The civil marriage ceremony was performed yesterday, the bride's witnesses being Major Gen. Webber and Mr. J. S. Ewing, United States Minister to Belgium. The bridegroom's witnesses were Munir Bey, Turkish Ambassador to France, and Baron Oppenheim.

The bride was the ward of Chauncey M. Depew, to whom it was rumored last Summer that she was engaged. She is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, and has a fortune estimated at $7,000,000.

THE IRISH TAX QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Talks to His Constituents About It.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed his constituents at Bristol to-night. He said that the prosperity of the country in 1896 even exceeded that of the preceding year, the value of the imports showing an increase of £25,000,000, while the exports increased in value £14,000,000. He had reason to anticipate a fair revenue, and declared that the surplus would be beyond what was generally expected.

He foresaw that Ireland would be a powerful claimant on the surplus, and he did not intend to discuss the difficult question of the financial relations between that country and Great Britain until Parliament met. He did not wonder that the Irish, in face of the report of the Financial Commission, were demanding consideration, but there was no subject which required to be approached with a more judicial mind, and which was further apart from sentiment.

Sir Michael deprecated the unworthy charges that Great Britain had plundered the Irish taxpayers. The whole matter, he said, was one for reason and argument. He regretted that the Irishmen had seized part of the Blue Book on the subject and had overlooked five different reports therein, qualifying the same, besides contrary reports by two royal commissions. The question must be dealt with with justice to the United Kingdom, not to Ireland or England alone.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF SEEZ.

His Public Career During a Life of Seventy-two Years.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Mgr. Francois Marie Trecaro, Bishop of Seez, died yesterday.

Mgr. Tregaro was born at Peillac, Morbihan, June 19, 1824. He was ordained a priest in 1858, and entered the naval service as Chaplain in 1852. He rose by successive steps until in 1866 he became Chaplain in Chief of the navy. He took part in the campaigns in the Crimea and in China, and was noted for his bravery. He was retired from the navy in 1875, and took up his residence at Vannes, where he became Vicar General.

In 1881 he was named Coadjutor of the Bishop of Seez, with future succession. He was preconized as Bishop of Dolicha in partibus in the consistory of Jan. 25, 1882, and was installed as Bishop of Seez immediately following the death of his predecessor, Mgr. Rousselet. Mgr. Tregaro was one of the prelates who protested with the greatest energy against the academic law of 1882. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

The Spanish Ministry Safe.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister, personally denies that there is any foundation whatever for the reports of impending changes in the Spanish Ministry which have been in circulation within the last few days. The Cortes will meet in April, when important measures will be submitted to Parliament by the Government.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for December, 1896, show an increase of £6,540,000 in imports and an increase of £1,111,000 in exports during that month, as compared with December, 1895.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 7.—The Johannesburg Standard announces this morning that the Government has completed its bill against the British Government demanding indemnity for the Jameson raid and is about to forward it to London. The amount of the Boer claims, the paper says, is under £2,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British ship Ulrica, Capt. Johnson, which arrived at Queenstown Jan. 4 from San Francisco and sailed later for Belfast, is ashore on Copeland Island, northeast coast of Ireland. Her crew was saved. The Ulrica was a four-masted ship of 1,923 tons' register. She was built at Glasgow in 1884, and was owned by W. Letham.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The London agents of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have no details of the grounding of the company's steamer Fuerst Bismarck at Blankenese, on the River Elbe, while outward bound yesterday, beyond a dispatch saying she was not seriously grounded and that it was expected she would be floated at high water.

BRYAN TALKS AT CHICAGO.

Insists that the Fight for Free Silver Coinage Be Continued.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—William J. Bryan was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the Jackson Day banquet of the Bryan Club to-night.

In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan protested against the action of the club in taking his name, because the money question was greater than any one man, and because he did not wish to pose for four years as a Presidential candidate.

Discussing the political situation and the future of the party, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Democrats who controlled the Chicago Convention earned their right to the party organization and the party name by whatever rule their claims may be measured.

"If those who bolted the Chicago nominees have a right to call themselves better Democrats than those who supported such nominees, then the bolting Democrats who bolted the bolting ticket and voted for the Republican nominees have a right to call themselves better Democrats than the bolters who supported the bolting ticket. The right to party organization belongs to the majority, and the right to the party name must also belong to the majority.

"The contest for the restoration of the money of the Constitution will go on with renewed vigor. The people who advocated free silver before the election advocate it now. The election has decided the Presidency for four years, and it has determined the complexion of Congress for two years, but it has not overthrown the convictions of those who believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the welfare of the producing masses, nor has it changed the convictions of those who believe that trusts must be abolished and corporations made to obey the law.

"This campaign has shown the impossibility of keeping bimetallists and gold standard advocates in the same political organizations, and it will be a more difficult task in the future than it has been this year.

"The fact that Senator Wolcott of Colorado has been sent abroad by the President-elect as an Ambassador most extraordinary to bring Europe to bimetallism is an evidence that the gold standard is still concealing its blessings from the American people. If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why should we risk a return to barbarism by chasing after international bimetallism? If Senator Wolcott succeeds in stirring up a silver agitation in England, he will be accused of disturbing business and destroying confidence in that great centre of financial confidence, London. If his errand proves a fruitless one, it will only give additional evidence that the United States must act alone. If our opponents succeed in bringing about bimetallism, they will relieve us of a great deal of labor and enable us to turn our attention to other reforms. If, on the other hand, they fail to restore bimetallism, after confessing that bimetallism is desirable, we may expect the American people to join with us in opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

"We are engaged now in just such a contest as that through which Andrew Jackson passed, and we do well on this occasion to take encouragement from his devotion to the cause of the people. He gained his greatest silver victory in his fight against the National bank. We have the same fight on hand to-day. The National bank is seeking to force a retirement of the greenback, and then monopolize the issue of paper money. The Republicans during the campaign just closed avoided this subject and refused to declare themselves either for or against the retirement of the greenbacks. But when they come to apply their ideas to legislation they must disclose their views. If the Republicans attempt to increase the revenue they must expect either to increase the expenditures or the surplus in the Treasury. I think we are safe in assuming that they are hostile to the greenback not because it is inferior to the banknote, but because the National banks desire to retire the greenbacks with bonds and then draw upon the bonds the interest which the people as a whole now save on the greenbacks."

Mr. Bryan closed his speech by urging his hearers to continue their work in support of the silver cause.

Gov. Altgeld also made a speech declaring that the silver and gold wings of the Democratic Party never could be united. He said the party must stand by the Chicago platform of 1896.

INDIAN BUREAU CHANGES.

A Board of Three Commissioners Is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the opinion of the House Committee on Indian Affairs the changed condition of things has so increased the extent and variety of the duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that an efficient administration of the service is almost beyond the individual capacity of a single Commissioner. In view of this circumstance the committee has favorably reported a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner and to create in lieu thereof a Board of Commissioners.

The committee believes that a more efficient administration can be obtained by apportioning the Indian work among three individuals, giving to each one certain well-defined duties, and making him solely responsible for their management.

An important feature of this work will be a greater permanence in the service and a more uniform and systematic method of civilizing the Indians. Under the present condition of constant change all efforts to uplift the Indian are more or less sporadic. One Commissioner has different ideas from those of his predecessor, and the result is that one policy is hardly outlined before another is substituted. With a Commission of three members, all of whom would not be subject to change at the same time, a more stable policy naturally would be adopted. The plan proposed contemplates very little if any additional expenditure.

Engaged to a Count.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—The engagement of Miss Ella Walker, granddaughter of Hiram Walker, the millionaire distiller of Walkersville, Ontario, to Count Manford von Matuachka of Schloss Bechau has been announced. The Count is reported to be young, handsome, and the owner of a great estate in Germany. The young lady is now traveling with friends in France.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—9:00 A. M.—50 West Third Street, Abrahams & Keller, caps; damage slight.

—10:00 A. M.—Canalboat foot of East Sixty-first Street, owned by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; damage, $200.

—1:50 P. M.—256 Mercer Street, eight-story building of the Renkin estate; damage slight.

—2:30 P. M.—203 Mott Street, Maria Verrali, tenement; no damage.

—6:50 P. M.—156 Leonard Street; Italian school; damage slight.

—7:20 P. M.—101 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; J. M. Stout; no damage.

—9 P. M.—1,663 First Avenue; Hirsh Harris; damage trifling.

—9 P. M.—61 Washington Street; W. J. Dean & Son; damage, $4,500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Fire to-day in The Daily Fredonian Building caused a loss of $5,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 7.—The well-known steamboat, Belle of the Coast, was totally destroyed by fire this morning at Carrollton. Loss, $40,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7.—The Brighton Elevator, at New Brighton, a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Fire to-day in Owens's grocery, situated on the ground floor of the Arcade, the largest mercantile and office building in Utica, caused a loss of $5,000.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The residence of the Rev. Samuel Colcord was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000. Mr. Colcord is a retired Congregational minister and a real estate dealer in New York.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 7.—The paint manufactory of Schroeder, Smith & Schroeder was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000. The National Manufacturing Company, in the same building, also was burned out.

ADMIRABLE YEARLY REVIEW.

The Eighteenth "Annual" of The Tradesman of Chattanooga.

It may safely be said that no trade journal has ever made a more complete, instructive, and helpful review of the industries in its chosen field at the close of a year than is set before its readers by The Tradesman, of Chattanooga, in its eighteenth "Annual," published on the 1st inst. And The Tradesman's field is a broad one, including all the prominent Southern industries. In most cases each of these industries is considered from several points of view, experts, statisticians, journalists, and Governors of States contributing to the supply of information. There is a long list of articles prepared and signed by well-known authorities, the first of these being the work of Mr. Edward Atkinson, who writes suggestively of opportunities and lines of productive development thus far more or less neglected in the South. The iron industry in its several branches is covered by Col. A. M. Shook, Henry S. Fleming, William B. Phillips, T. P. Wells, and E. H. Putnam; lumber interests are considered by D. W. Baird and L. W. Hubbard; railroad growth is reviewed by J. C. Ransom; the coal industry by J. J. Ormsbee and others, and other industries are treated exhaustively by competent men. William M. Steuart of the National Department of Labor deals with labor and wages, and Worthington C. Ford of the Bureau of Statistics reviews our foreign trade for the year.

There are several good articles concerning the growth and possibilities of export trade with South America and other countries. The officers of the leading commercial organizations contribute excellent essays; leading Southern journalists write about industrial development, and the Governors of six States discuss interesting topics suggested by conditions in their several Commonwealths. The seventy-two pages of text are illustrated by portraits and diagrams, and the accompanying 178 pages of advertisements show in how great esteem The Tradesman is held by manufacturers throughout the country. This Annual is something more than a review, for it abounds in advice, instruction, and helpful suggestion that cannot fail to serve Southern interests.

TO INJURE GALVESTON.

A False Telegram About Corn Sent to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—Much excitement was occasioned on 'Change to-day when a telegram from New York was received which read: "There are 4,000 cars of 'hot' corn at Galveston and New Orleans which are not worth freight charges."

St. Louis exporters were up in arms as soon as the telegram was received. E. B. White telegraphed the grain inspectors at Galveston and New Orleans. They replied that there was no foundation for the story. Three prominent grain exporting firms had the following telegram sent to New York and Chicago: "Undersigned will pay $1,000 for the name of the party who originated that message and pledge themselves that if any law exists in this country we will put said party in the penitentiary."

It is surmised that the false report originated with persons who desired to injure Galveston as an exporting point.

MINISTER WILLIS BETTER.

It Is Now Believed that He Will Completely Recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived to-day from China via Honolulu, brings advices from the latter point up to Jan. 1.

United States Minister Willis, whose condition was reported hopeless a few days ago, is greatly improved, and his complete recovery is now looked for. It will be some time, however, before he will be able to attend to his official duties.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Goldsmith—Eckman.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Eckman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Eckman, to Louis Goldsmith of Cleveland, Ohio, was celebrated quietly at the home of the bride's parents, 49 East Eightieth Street, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The service was read under a bower of white Bride roses, lilies of the valley, and carnations, festooned with ferns. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a superb gown of white satin trimmed with Duchesse lace and bridal veil of tulle, which was secured to her coiffure by a crescent-shaped diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no best man, maid of honor, or bridesmaids.

A breakfast for sixty couples was served by Delmonico, and was followed by an informal dance.

After an extended bridal tour, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith will live in Cleveland.

Marchi—Pepe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—At the Victoria Hotel to-day Signorina Maria Pepe, sister of Countess Enrica Rozwadowski, wife of the Italian Consul, was married to Signor Emilio Marchi of New York in the presence of a number of prominent persons. The bride was given away by Count Antonio Rozwadowski, and was attended by Miss Florence Hutchinson and Miss Lillian Roemheld as bridesmaids. The witnesses were Baron von Schlippenbach, Russian Consul; M. Gabriel Vielhomme, French Consul; Col. Icillo Ninci of the Italian Royal Army, and Signor Leopold Bracony. Countess Raff Rozero was a guest. The newly married couple left for New York, where they will reside.

A Charity Performance at Wallack's.

Wallack's Theatre was crowded yesterday afternoon, when an entertainment was given there for the benefit of the Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital. A three-act melodrama, called "The Sorceress of Palmistry," by Giles Reynolds Warren, was performed by a company largely made up of amateurs. Miss Mildred Holland appeared as a Spanish-American young woman named Violenta Caballero, who was seeking to avenge the murder of a relative, and could read a person's character by examining the palms of his hands. She was involved in some blood-curdling proceedings. The names of some of the other personages were Vera Evell, Jollie Hart, Rhoda Wheel, Curren Crook, and Israel Rich, and their actions showed they were all their names indicated.

The cause of charity is sacred,

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Straight from the Heart," a melodrama by Sutton Vane and Arthur Shirley, will follow the "Two Little Vagrants" at the Academy of Music Jan. 25.

—Calvé will appear in "Carmen" at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, Monday evening next. The opera will be presented in that city with the chorus, ballet, and orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House.

—The soloists at the eighth of the series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House will be Mme. Eames, Miss Laura Louise Wallen, and Campanari and Plançon. The orchestra will be directed by Anton Seidl.

—Charles Frohman has engaged Virginia Harned to appear in the new Sardou play, "Spiritisme," which is to be produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre Feb. 17. Miss Harned will create the rôle of Mme. Robert d'Aubenas.

—Rose Coghlan has evidently abandoned her contemplated trip to England, where it was announced she would join a London company, as she has been engaged to take the place of Mrs. John Drew in the title rôle of "The Sporting Duchess." It is said that the rôle has proved too arduous for Mrs. Drew.

FIVE MURDERS IN ONE DAY

CRIMES OF THE NEGRO COOPER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

He Kills a Man, Wife, and Child and a Negro and a Woman—A Large Posse Pursuing Him.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 7.—Simon Cooper, a negro, murdered five persons at Lynchburg this morning. He is the same man who, at a colored emancipation celebration at Magnolia, Jan. 1, killed a colored man, and when a party of negroes attempted to arrest him, shot and severly wounded five of the party, and then made his escape.

After the affair at Magnolia nothing was seen of Cooper until yesterday, but it was understood that he was hiding in the swamps. An application had been made to a Magistrate for a warrant for Cooper's arrest, but for some reason the warrant had not been issued.

Cooper Reappears.

Yesterday evening Cooper appeared at the house of a colored woman, whose daughter had promised to marry him, and threatened to kill her if she refused. She made her escape to the woods, and finally reached the shelter of a white man's house. Cooper then proceeded to the house of a Mrs. Wilson, and forced her to let him remain in the house all night. Early this morning he went to the house of a colored man named Boyle, and forced him to loan him his horse, taking Boyle's son with him to return the horse. From Boyle's he went to the house of Mr. West Wilson, a respectable white farmer, over sixty years of age, and demanded that Mr. Wilson loan him his buggy. This Mr. Wilson refused to do, whereupon, without warning, Cooper shot him three times.

Shot Him in His Tracks.

Mr. Wilson's son, Ben Wilson, then appeared in the door of the house, and was shot down in his tracks. Leaving the Boyles boy with the horse, Cooper then forced Mrs. Wilson to accompany him to the stables and show him the harnesses. He then returned to the house with her, and was inside with her for some time. When he came out he told the Boyles boy he had assaulted her and afterward cut her throat.

Brained Him with an Axe.

His next move was to load Mr. Wilson's buggy with everything in the way of provisions and valuables that could be found about the place. He had driven only a few hundred yards from the scene of the slaughter when he met a young negro man named Preston Smith, whom he commanded to fall upon his knees. Smith did so, and was brained with an axe by the fiend while in that position.

A short distance further on he passed the house of a Mr. Baker, and fired at his children, who were playing on the piazza. He then disappeared, and no one knows where he is now, but the whole country is aroused and there is little doubt of his ultimate arrest. The Sheriff of the county has organized several posses, which are scouring the country, determined, despite the fact that it may cost several lives, to capture the man, who seems to be raging for blood.

It is reported that in addition to Wilson and Smith he has killed a negro girl, but so great is the excitement existing in the community, with the wildest rumors afloat, that it is impossible to ascertain the facts.

Pursuing the Murderer.

Gov. Evans was telegraphed early this morning that Cooper had killed five members of the Sheriff's posse, but later details show that it was the Wilson family that suffered. Blacks and whites alike are joining in the pursuit, and the probabilities are that hanging will be considered too mild a form of punishment by the infuriated citizens when they catch him.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

It Was the Usual Pleasant Affair and Well Attended.

It was just midnight when the Old Guard started the grand military march, which is the distinctive feature of their annual ball, across the floor of the Metropolitan Opera House.

According to the programme Gov. Black should have led the march, but he was unavoidably detained, it was announced, and the new Adjutant General C. Whitney Tillinghast took his place, and with Major Thomas E. Sloan as a partner marched the Guard and their military and naval guests through the mazes of a wonderfully conceived march and countermarch.

All of the marchers, excepting perhaps a dozen or more army and naval officers, were resplendent in bright color and gold lace that almost threw into the shades the costumes of the fair guests who, while applauding the military evolutions, were anxiously awaiting the continuation of the order of dance.

The ball began an hour earlier when a guard of honor of the Old Guard escorted the flag to the marquee at the head of the dancing floor, while the band played the National air. The auditorium had been floored over from the rear of the stage flush with the bottom.

The only adornment of the boxes and of the walls were festoons of the Stars and Stripes. The marquee, so called, was formed by six fluted columns serving as trellis poles for garlands of American Beauty roses inclosing a small space at the entrance end of the hall. The entrance to it was guarded by three brass mountain howitzers and several stands of stacked rifles. Within the inclosure, Mrs. Varian, wife of Gen. Varian, and Miss Estelle L. Sloan, assisted by twenty other ladies, received the guests of the evening.

Mrs. Varian wore white satin, the low-cut neck outlined with diamonds, elbow sleeves of mechlin lace, and shoulder knots of old rose velvet. Miss Sloan had on a gown of canary yellow faille, made dancing length, the rounded bodice trimmed with a ruching of lace and furtails, and a big corsage bouquet of violets.

The guests included nearly all the officers of the National Guard of the State and many from New Jersey and Connecticut, naval officers from Brooklyn, and army men from Fort Hamilton and Governors Island, Mayor Strong, Recorder Goff, Justice Cowing, and Sheriff Tamsen. Capt. Chapman was in charge of the police arrangements.

The box holders were: Arthur B. Proal, Charles Browning, Miss Agnes Millet, Frederick Schmidt, Frederick de Bary, Lieut. George F. Cummings, Capt. W. H. Truman, William H. Seaich, Capt. L. Frank Barry, Albert Tilt, Capt. H. C. Piercy, Capt. Charles A. Stadler, Capt. A. T. Decker, Gen. McLeer and staff, C. C. Hughes, Col. B. A. Lee and staff, Mrs. J. Havilland, Miss Pauline Grason, A. L. Soulard, Capt. James P. Whitfield, Frank H. Clement, W. B. Williams, Major George N. Barry, Lieut. Frank C. Maier, Major T. W. B. Hughes, Charles Graef, George F. Seabury.

Joshua Gregg, Lieut. James K. Mason, Capt. Joseph Naylor, Gen. Julius Stahel, R. A. C. Smith, Lieut. William D. May, Capt. B. J. Rodgers and E. F. Jenkins, George W. Millar, Frederick A. Burnham, W. R. Brixey, M. E. Leavitt, Capt. George Green, Adjt. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast, 2d, Major Thomas E. Sloan, Gen. T. H. Ruger, George H. Kessler, J. J. Quinn, Edwin Tucker, Capt. David Wilson, D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Capt. W. H. Jaques, —— Baldwin, Josh H. Cozzino, Mrs. Switsonde, Col. B. W. Spencer, Col. W. B. Allison, James M. Bell, Capt. Rastus S. Ransom, and David Lieberman.

Suit on Credit Indemnity Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A test suit, the first of a series, if successful, was begun to-day by the Tappan Shoe Company of Muncie, Ind., against the American Credit Indemnity Company of New Yerk. The company, for a premium, agrees to indemnify its clients against insolvent and bad debtors. The plaintiff was thus guaranteed for $5,000. It lost $1,900 and gave notice, but got no satisfaction. The plaintiff's attorney claims the omission of four words in the renewal compact changes the whole trend of the agreement. He says the credit company tried to compromise for $50, but he rejected the offer.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

Outlook Brighter than for Some Time Gen. Alger Says.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan is in this city on a business visit. He came East to look after a monument now being made in honor of Gov. Blair, the war Governor of Michigan, and to secure speakers for the celebration of Washington's Birthday. He will go in search of the speakers to Washington, leaving this city to-night.

In speaking of the many bank failures in the West, Gen. Alger said yesterday that they are due to bad management and not to any local business depression.

"The outlook in the West," he said "is brighter than it has been for a long time. We shall probably have a good farming year, and there is certain to be a gradual but decided improvement in all business conditions. There has been a foolish outcry that prosperity did not overflow the country the moment that Major McKinley was elected. But people are beginning to understand that there can be no sudden rush of good times. The prosperity that these agitators say has not come will make short work of them when it does come. They thrive only on disaster, and a prosperous year will very nearly exterminate the brood.

"In looking for the causes of hard times and scarcity of money in the channels of business, I do not think that sufficient account has been taken of the great economy that has been practiced by the American people. They felt that as long as there was doubt they should save their money for the still worse times that were feared. This caused a shrinkage in the volume of our actual circulation that is enormous. Take a few items to illustrate it. There are 10,000,000 families in the United States. Say that at each home there should be a retrenchment and saving of 20 cents a day. This would aggregate $730,000,000 a year. There are 15,000,000 wage earners. Say that their wages were cut 15 cents a day—and the average was greater than this. This would amount to $821,250,000 a year.

"The two items make enough in a single year to pay the National debt nearly twice over. It will be easily seen that such economies, carried into all departments of life and business as they doubtless were, would mean an almost incalculable shrinkage of the money in circulation.

"I believe, however, that the fear and distrust are rapidly passing away, and this money will again go into business and into all channels of trade and life. This will mean prosperity."

The General said that Altgeldism is dying out in the West. It originally meant only a banding together of the discontented for a foray on the public crib. As this failed, he said, they will soon disband and conditions will rapidly become normal again. When he was asked about Major McKinley's policy, he said:

"I have not seen the Major since the election, and do not know what he purposes doing along any line of public policy. I believe that his Administration will prove an era of great prosperity, which will come by degrees, and be all the more solid and enduring when it comes."

The General would say little about probable tariff legislation except to express the hope that very little would be done in that direction. "I hope," he said, "that they won't fool with that. I should like to see some changes in the duty on wool, but I trust Congress won't try to do much with the tariff."

TWO CANAL BILLS.

Measures to Prevent Discrimination—Elevator and Other Charges.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Senator Charles L. Guy expects to introduce next Wednesday evening two bills which have for their object the protection of the commerce of this State and of the canals. They are advocated by canal interests.

One of these bills appropriates $120,000 for the erection of four State grain elevators at Buffalo by the State Superintendent of Public Works, in order to prevent extortion and combinations in transferring State canal grain at Buffalo from lake vessels to canal boats.

The second bill is designed to promote the commerce of the State by preventing railroad discriminations against shipments to places within this State. The bill provides that any railroad corporation operated in whole or in part within this State which shall charge or receive a greater sum for transporting flour, grain, meats, lumber, merchandise, oil, ore, iron, coal, or any other products than is charged by any railroad for carrying from the same point of shipment to the seaboard to some port other than that of New York shall be declared to have abrogated its charter, which shall become the property of the State.

A person violating this act is declared guilty of conspiracy, and upon conviction may be fined from $5,000 to $25,000 or imprisoned for from one to five years.

North Dakota Senatorship.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 7.—On account of the death of the daughter of Gov. Briggs the Legislature will do nothing till Monday. The Hansbrough men say they have enough votes to nominate, but that is disputed.

Vest's Renomination Assured.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 7.—Senator Vest undoubtedly will be renominated by the Democrats in joint caucus to-morrow night. No opposition has developed. A nomination will be equivalent to an election.

A. A. U. REGISTRATION PLAN.

Every Athlete Must Secure a Certificate Before Competing.

The new registration scheme of the Amateur Athletic Union, which was prepared by President McMillan, will go into operation March 1. It will be necessary before an athlete is eligible to compete for him to become registered and obtain from the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union a certificate of registration.

Registration will only be necessary for open games. A fee of $1 must accompany all applications, which must be sent to the Secretary of the association wherein the athlete resides. The Secretary of the Metropolitan Association, which is the governing body for athletics in this section, is John J. Dixon, 28 Spruce Street. Applications for reinstatement must be indorsed by the Secretary of the club to which the athlete belongs. In case he is not a member of a club, the indorsement of three reputable citizens is necessary.

The Registration Committee, which will be appointed in a few days, will have complete and entire charge of athletes throughout the country. To a certain extent, their duties will be similar to those of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen. They will have the right to suspend an athlete at once, pending investigation, and to investigate any charges made against amateur athletes competing.

There is now being prepared a special form of entry blank, which must be issued by all clubs. On these entry blanks must be the athlete's registration number. This registration scheme has met with favor throughout the country, and was carried unanimously.

DENIES THE ENGAGEMENT.

Manager Ziegfeld Says that He Is Not to Marry Anna Held.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., the manager of Anna Held, the Parisian singer, denied yesterday that he and Miss Held were engaged to be married.

Mr. Ziegfeld sent the following dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Philadelphia last night:

"Absolutely no truth in statement that I am engaged to beautiful Anna Held. Many other things in your article incorrect. The only engagement existing between Anna Held and myself is a professional one, prolonging contract three months on account of her great success, and that was the engagement that my company was advised of."

AT THE HOTELS.

—William M. Cramp of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—Gen. E. M. Hoffman of Gov. Black's staff is at the Grand.

—Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, is at the Everett.

—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany is at the Grand Union.

—Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—State Senators Henry J. Coggeshall and George R. Malby are at the Metropole.

—Bluford Wilson of Illinois and Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Catskills, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

—W. G. Mason and S. O. Staple of Boston and J. H. Fall of Nashville are at the Marlborough.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and Maxwell Woodhull of Washington are at the Murray Hill.

—James A. Hunt of Chicago, Thomas Janney of Baltimore, and William Moore of San Francisco are at the Gilsey.

—H. A. Wilder of Boston, F. E. Evans of Pittsburg, J. M. Hinrichs of Baltimore, and W. M. A. Hinds of Philadelphia are at the Astor.

—A. L. Judson of Albany, C. M. Warner of Syracuse, F. H. Shepard of Baltimore, and Horace J. Davis of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, N. Y.; J. Ross Robertson of Toronto, and Capt. Stephen Y. Slyburn of London are at the Fifth Avenue.

—E. P. Bond, Philadelphia; A. K. Smith, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. W. T. Hancock, Staten Island, and H. Weiller, Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort.

—Gen. B. W. Spencer of New Jersey, E. W. Newell of Pittsburg, W. B. Cutler of Buffalo, and D. Wistar of Philadelphia are at the Normandie.

—Charles H. Campbell and J. W. Wheelwright of Boston, P. D. Dwight of Detroit, and John A. Wilcox, United States Army, are at the Windsor.

—Congressman-elect Charles F. Sprague of Boston, Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona, and Capt. Fitz Herbert of England are at the Holland.

—William D. Orcutt of Boston, Andrew Hamilton of Albany, H. A. Stanhope of Philadelphia, and John Boyd and J. E. Wilks of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—Adjt. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast of Albany, Sir Charles Ross of England, Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey, ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago, and John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Ladd, upholstery goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, yarns and worsteds; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, E. T., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. B. Longwell, upholstery goods; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

—Cohen, E., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; E. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods, 63 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street.

—Foote, Reed & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Foote, Reed & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; U. F. Sano, notions; M. F. Marks, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Goldsmith, Joseph, Fess & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, clothing; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Gold, dry goods; 608 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

—Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, dress goods and silks; 60 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss V. Prender, underwear; Hotel Albert.

—Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, umbrellas, 83 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. Rogers, clothing, 57 White Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—The Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassaman, notions; Hotel Westminster.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Stanhope, zephyrs; Hoffman House.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Maria E. Dixon.

Mrs. Maria E. Dixon, an artist of considerable local fame, died at her home, 120 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

She was born in Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1849, and settled in Brooklyn with her husband shortly after their marriage. Mr. Dixon died eleven years ago. Mrs. Dixon and her daughter, Tillie, lived together until last July, when Miss Dixon died, on the eve of her marriage to Henry MacConnell, a well-known theatrical man. From that time Mrs. Dixon's health failed rapidly. Her daughter's death seemed to sap all her strength and ambition.

Miss Dixon for years had acted as her mother's model, and the last picture that Mrs. Dixon painted was one entitled "Youth and Old Age," in which the daughter was the principal figure.

Mrs. Dixon was a member of the Brooklyn Art Association and of several women's clubs. The funeral will take place from the residence Saturday afternoon.

Nina G. Aspinwall.

Mrs. Aspinwall, the widow of Lloyd Aspinwall, died Wednesday at her home, 115 East Twenty-fifth Street. Her death was the result of a cold contracted just before the holidays. Mrs. Aspinwall was Miss Nina Sutton, a daughter of Gregory Sutton, and one of four sisters, the other being Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Ely-Goddard, and Mrs. Walter Crosby. Mrs. Ely-Goddard died three years ago. Mrs. Aspinwall's husband was the son of Gen. Lloyd

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surp'us $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 10th, 1896.
To the Holders of
Union Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust Notes:

At a meeting of the Committee held this day, the Chairman submitted to the Committee a letter received by him inclosing a copy of a proposed plan of reorganization of the Union Pacific Notes.

After a full discussion it was resolved that in the opinion of this Committee the proposed plan of reorganization is undesirable; that this Committee are proceeding with all possible dispatch to liquidate the trust, with a view to paying the outstanding notes and retaining any equity in the securities for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railway Company or its legal successors, and that, in their opinion, the interests of the noteholders are sufficiently and adequately protected by the course they are pursuing for the liquidation of the trust.

The Committee reaffirm the statement already made in their circular of April 4, 1895, to the noteholders, that, in their opinion, the securities held under the Collateral Trust are more than adequate for the ultimate redemption of the outstanding notes, with interest at 6 per cent. until date of payment.

In making this statement the Committee desire to add that while, of course, they would personally welcome any plan satisfactory to all concerned which might result in relieving them from the responsibility and labor of their trust, they must, while those duties continue, proceed with the liquidation of the trust, as their discretion shall dictate, under the absolute powers conferred upon them and as they deem most likely to yield the best possible results.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
EDWARD KING,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
} Of Committee under Trust Indenture of Union Pacific Railway Company, dated September 4, 1891.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS,
} Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four 44-100 dollars ($59,854.44). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, New York at New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice-President.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 per cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

30 Bonds.

Nos. 658, 664, 983, 1047, 1156, 1174, 1362, 1854, 1900, 1904, 2112, 2194, 2478, 2496, 2553, 2769, 2971, 3043, 3117, 3450, 3645, 3706, 4134, 4216, 4493, 4582, 4606, 4847, 5109, 5270.

Said bonds are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1897.

Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 6 and 0 for $1,000 each.
No. 198 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, January 2, 1897.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow, with firm undertone. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Much the most discussed subject in Wall Street yesterday continued to be the reduction of the Delaware and Hudson dividend. Delaware and Hudson stock was conspicuous in the day's Stock Exchange transactions. It went down about three points, but recovered half of the decline, the net change for the day being a drop of a fraction over 1 per cent.

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This change reflects outside liquidation to some extent. In the smash of Wednesday, only professional speculators figured, while yesterday such traders were reinforced by sellers of long stock. How firm is the market's undertone, however, (even for this specially embarrassed stock,) was amply shown by the relatively small fluctuation on the second day of knowledge of the dividend reduction. On Wednesday between 4,000 and 5,000 shares of stock forced a drop of 8 points. Yesterday over 14,000 shares—10,000 more than on the day before—induced a net decline of barely more than a single point.

***

In the end there is bound to be tonic effects from the examples set by Delaware and Hudson here at the beginning of the year. The declaration of unearned dividends ought to be stopped all around. That they have been too much the vogue in times past, we have a long list of railway receiverships to attest, and a multitude of deceived shareholders to pity.

***

What the American financial world needs—and what it must have, if lasting confidence in American securities is hoped for—is a trustworthy, independent audit of the accounts of corporations whose securities are offered to the public for investment or as collateral. Such an audit must come sooner or later, and the New York Stock Exchange, (having ample power if it chooses to use it,) can perform high public service by hastening the day.

***

The strenuous efforts that have been under way so long aiming to break the market price of the more important Granger railway stocks are still kept up—even grow more desperate. Yesterday transactions in St. Paul and Burlington alone were equal to a third of all the trading in the whole of the rest of the market. Net result, a mere fractional change, and that an advance. The short interest in these two Granger stocks is bigger to-day than at any time in over a year. The bear crowd jam the Street with blue rumors daily, but nowhere, so far, has appeared an indication that any long stock can be so shaken out.

***

Wall Street sentiment is much mixed. The talkers are all on the bear side. The conservative elements see no good reason to sell out. They simply refuse to be scared by something that has already happened, something that everybody knows about, something wholly past; they refuse to be scared because past blackness will make all the more effective the brighter conditions right ahead.

***

Government bonds were virtually unchanged. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅜; $1,500 4s, 1907, coupon at 111⅞, and $1,000 currency 6s, 1898, at 103½.

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In State securities, $10,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 61¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf..	½	Ev. & T. H. pf.....	2½
Ches. & Ohio.....	1⅛	Long Island.....	2
Chi., B. & Qy.....	¾	Louis. & Nash.....	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P....	⅝	N. Y. Central.....	⅞
Chi., R. I. & P.....	⅝	Pullman Car.....	1
C., C., C. & St. L..	½	Southern Ry. pf....	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..	½	West. Union.....	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.....	1½	N. J. Central.....	1
Bay State Gas.....	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Brooklyn R. T.....	½	2d pf.....	2
Consol. Gas.....	3	Standard R. & T...	¼
Del. & Hudson.....	1¼	U. S. Leather pf....	1½
Ill. Steel Co.....	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & N. P. 1st, t. r.	1¾	St. Paul 7s, gold....	1
Peoria & East. 1st..	1½		

BONDS DECLINED.

Beech Creek 1st.....	1	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Div....	1¼	Wabash 1st., D. & C.	1
Long Island con. 5s.	2¾	Wabash 2d.....	1

Special Market Features.

Interesting details affecting conspicuous shares fluctuating yesterday were:

Bay State Gas—Boston sold. Talk of new litigation.

Chesapeake and Ohio—Advance largely attributable to suggestions that there may be a dividend. Insiders refuse to confirm these reports, which seem a trifle rosy.

Consolidated Gas—Albany news makes some holders nervous. For the first time in a long while a substantial short interest has developed. Other dividend-paying gas stocks show special strength.

Leather Trust—Some selling by people supposed to be closely related to insiders.

Long Island—The covering of a trifling short account gave an upward flip of a couple of points. Many current Long Island rumors are fables invented off-hand in Wall Street.

Louisville and Nashville—Southern business reports make a showing better than those from any other part of the country, and on this account a Louisville short interest is nervous. London has been quietly buying.

New Jersey Central—The drop of 1 per cent. was out of sympathy in the Delaware and Hudson movement. Officers of the company talk moderately bullish.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,885,453; balances, $6,546,008; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,209,325.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and ½c higher, at $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 @$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅝ for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c discount. St. Louis—Par.

***

Commercial paper is becoming a feature of the money market. Offerings cannot yet be called large, but the market is gradually showing increased activity. Rates are still very low, and with the present large supply of money there is no bright prospect of an advance even though large quantities of mercantile bills come upon the market.

Brokers making a specialty of commercial paper anticipate considerable activity in their department within the next sixty days. They report indications of an industrial revival and expect to handle much paper from manufacturing concerns and jobbers between now and the Spring.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50⅜; New York Central, ⅝, to 96¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 57⅞; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 95; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 35¼; Reading, ¼, to 14, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 76⅝. Erie sold at 15⅜ and Atchison at 14⅝. British Consols advanced ⅛, to 111 11-16, for money, and 1-16, to 111⅞, for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £359,193 during the week. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 44.28 per cent., is now 44.98 per cent., against an advance from 53.03 per cent. to 60.44 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 45c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 6,275,000f gold and of 2,150,000f silver.

***

The London World, which through all time has been conscientiously and bitterly sarcastic regarding American railroad stocks, says in its latest number received here:

"Our opinion of American rails is unchanged. The few good shares, such as Pennsylvanias, Lake Shores, &c., may be bought with confidence, a fair yield being obtained, with every prospect of a good increase in capital value. As much, too, or even more, may be said of most, although not all, bond issues; but here we stop. It is probable enough that in the new year financial and business conditions will improve, with the result that 'Yankee' shares will advance; but the movement is bound to be speculative. If English investors choose to gamble in them, they should bear in mind the fact that by no possibility can the majority ever yield dividends. Is the game therefore 'worth the candle'? All we can say further is that most distinctly it has not been, but quite the reverse, during the past fifteen or twenty years."

BOND MARKET FEATURES.

Mr. Thomas Denny, Jr., of the Stock Exchange house of T. Denny & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the bond market:

"In high-class bonds it has now become a question of getting a supply for the demand. Gilt-edged securities are decidedly scarce, while the inquiry for them is increasing.

"The present ease in the money market is largely responsible for this. The banks and financial institutions, anticipating the continued low rates for money, have for some time past been large buyers of the best bonds. They have swept the market clean, and have so advanced prices that these securities now only yield from 3 to 3½ per cent. This is all right for banks. They could only get 2½ and 3 per cent. in the money market. But it is a little hard on the individual investor.

"There are, of course, a great many of the lower class securities on the market, and at comparatively low prices. So far the demand has been almost entirely for the gilt-edged issues, and the lower grades have been almost neglected. There are several reasons for this. One of the most influential is the experience which investors have gained in the past few years. Those people who have held the lower grades of bonds have found that there were certain risks attached to them—considerable depreciation in values at times of depression in the speculative markets, and, in some cases, failures to pay coupons. This has made the investing public timid on any but the best bonds.

"As a matter of fact, there are not enough of high-grade securities. There are not enough of them in existence. And I think every one connected with the investment market would be glad to see more of them, whether they be new issues or more of those already known. The demand which has developed in the last two months shows that there is plenty of room for them in the market.

"While rates for money continue low, I do not think we will see much of a change in the bond market. The demand will continue large, the supply small, and prices advancing. I am speaking now of the gilt-edged bonds. If there is a stiffening of money rates, if banks can safely get 5 and 6 per cent. for their funds, there will probably be a slight recession in prices. The banks and trust companies will realize on their holdings and put the money where it will get a better rate of interest.

"I think an advance in the prices of the 'fair' bonds is about due. The best bonds have had their rise, and I think public attention is gradually turning to the others. I expect to see activity in that department and better prices.

"The demand for bonds just now comes largely from capitalists and financial institutions. But there is also an element made up of 'small' people—investors with a limited amount of money—that is quite a factor in the market. The inquiry from this class of people is an illustration of the confidence that has been steadily increasing since the election."

AS TO "PROFITS."

Chicago sends Wall Street the following news:

"The Diamond Match Company will show profits of 12 per cent. on the capital stock for the year, according to reliable information. The bills payable are now a little less than $400,000, as compared with $798,000 at the time of the failure of the speculation in the stock of the company."

What this news fails to exhibit is the rather suggestive fact that the Diamond Match Company lately got $400,000 or more from insurance companies on account of a lumber camp fire up in Michigan.

"Profits" of this kind are not supposed to be popular in ordinary business circles. They can't be very well kept up.

GOLD AND SILVER AT LONDON.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's annual review of the British gold and silver market for 1896 is given out in London as follows:

As we anticipated in our circular at the end of 1895, the silver market has been singularly steady during the past year, notwithstanding that there have been disturbing influences at work which might have caused considerable variations. The average price of bars, however, from February to August ranged between 31d. and 31 7-16d. per ounce, the highest point, 31 9-16d., being touched on three occasions, Feb. 24, March 13, and June 25, for only one or two days each time. In September a very gradual decline developed itself; but it was only toward the end of October that the quotation fell below 30d., the lowest being 29⅝d. on Nov. 5 on the news of the defeat of the free-silver candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Since then the price has remained remarkably steady at a slight advance. The shipments of silver to the East have not been as great as might have been expected, after the settlement of th China difficulties with Japan, and have not exceeded £7,000,000; but, on the other hand, the exports to France and Russia have been on a much larger scale than usual. In the early part of the year there was a fair demand for Mexican dollars, and the quotation rose gradually from 29½d. on Jan. 13 to 30½d. on Feb. 10, but about the end of February a special inquiry ran the price up for some weeks to 31⅛@31¼d. per ounce. About the beginning of April the demand fell off, and a gradual decline followed till the end of June, when only the melting value—about 1d. per ounce below the price of bars—could be obtained for dollars. This lasted until the early part of November, when there was again a good inquiry for the Straits, and a very fair business was transacted during November and December at rates ranging from 28⅞d. to 29⅝d. per ounce.

Imports and exports of silver bars and coin for the past five years:

1892	£12,375,000	£14,075,000
1893	11,329,000	13,532,000
1894	10,900,000	11,975,000
1895	10,650,000	9,865,000
1896	14,200,000	15,100,000

In gold the transactions have been exceptionally heavy, the greater part of the arrivals being bought immediately for export, and large amounts, chiefly in United States gold coin, were taken in addition from the bank during January and February. For some months afterward the arrivals appeared to be sufficient for the demand until August, when the withdrawals from the bank in bars and coin were resumed on a very large scale and continued until the end of October, since which the arrivals have again approximately satisfied the requirements for export.

Imports and exports of gold for the past five years:

1892	£21,250,000	£15,450,000
1893	23,630,000	18,800,000
1894	27,200,000	15,400,000
1895	35,800,000	20,400,000
1896	24,500,000	29,600,000

WALL STREET TALK.

A curious feature of the market in connection with the weakness of Delaware and Hudson is the absence of speculation in Lackawanna. The interests of the two roads are largely alike, and usually the stocks move in some sympathy. Yet, while Delaware and Hudson was being aggressively sold yesterday to the extent of 15,000 shares, Lackawanna went through the day without a single transaction.

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The Street seems all at sea on Union Pacific. We are to have Senatorial wisdom and wind on the funding question for the rest of the week.

***

Wall Street bears are nothing if not radical. One of them—and a prominent one at that—is expressing an opinion which places Burlington and Quincy "out of the ranks of dividend payers in 1897."

***

Sugar Trust stock yesterday was less active than for some time past. It will be noticed that for the past three days the stock has closed only fractionally changed. Such inactivity is a little suspicious.

***

The decision in the Reinhart-Interstate Commerce Commission case, in which the Commission's charges were summarily thrown out of court, has been received with considerable satisfaction in Wall Street. It is the general impression that there has been an attempt to shoulder on Mr. Reinhart misdoings not at all exclusively his own. Chicago despatches intimate that sensational developments may follow.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	180
American Exchange	171	Mech. & Traders'	130
Broadway	230	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	132
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex	110
Chatham	295	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	Nassau	153
Citizens'	125	National Union	195
Columbia	175	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	650
Corn Exchange	230	Ninth National	108
East River	125	Nat. Bank Nor. Am.	130
Fifth Avenue	2800	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. Is.	120	Park	255
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	145
German American	108	Seaboard National	168
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	100
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	90
Imp. & Traders'	325	State of New York	108
Irving	140	Third National	100
Leather Mfrs'	170	Tradesmen's	93
Lincoln National	750	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	208	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65⅛. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50½ @51⅛.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 550,094.11 ounces of silver bullion, against which 550 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 540 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Brunswick sold at 18@17, 1,000 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 300 shares Mount Rosa at 14, 200 shares Prix Arizona at .04, and 200 shares Sierra Nevada at 0.48.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The local market was without special feature except dullness. Reading was heavy in the early session, in sympathy with the weakness in the coal stocks in the New York market, but in the afternoon recovered its early loss, and closed at 13½, the same as yesterday. The traction stocks were irregular on a small volume of business, and closed at gains of ¼ in Union and ⅜ in Philadelphia, and declines of ¾ in Metropolitan and ⅛ in Baltimore Traction. The feature of the industrial group was Welsbach Light, which advanced 1½, to 43½, and subsequently lost ½ of this gain. Pennsylvania Heat stocks were strong, the preferred gaining ¼, to 26¼. The balance of the list was featureless, and the close steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	..	7½	..	7½
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	17¼	17⅜
Cambria	42½	43	42⅞	44
Choctaw	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
Con. Trac. stock	..	24⅜	..	25½
Electric Storage	28	28½	27¾	28½
Electric Storage pf.	30	31	29¾	30½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Hestonville	50	52	50	52
Hestonville pf	60	..	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	24½	..	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	53	51	..
Indianapolis	21½	..	21½	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½	41	41½
Lehigh Valley	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝
Met. Traction	110	110¼	110½	111
Northern Central	65½	..	65	..
Northern Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	33⅛	33⅝	33	33½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52	51⅝	52
Penn. Light, H. & P.	14⅛	14⅜	14	14¼
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	26	28½	25⅞	26¼
Penn. Steel	..	37	..	37
Penn. Steel pf.	51	70	51	70
Phila. Traction	67⅞	68	67½	67⅝
Phila. & Erie	..	17	..	17
Reading	13 7-16	13½	13 7-16	13½
Rochester Ry	..	20	..	20
Union Traction	9⅝	9½	9¼	9⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	240½	..	241	..
United Gas Imp.	71¼	71½	71¼	71½
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞
Welsbach	42½	43½	42½	44
Welsbach of Canada	..	2	..	2½
Welsbach Commercial	..	24	..	25
Welsbach Commercial pf.	62½	64	61½	..
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	..	80	..	80
N. J. Con. 5s	82¾	83	82¾	83
Newark Pass. 5s	104½	105	105	..
People's Trac. 4s	94⅝	94¾	94⅝	94¾
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	71⅛	71½	70⅝	70⅝

*$30 paid.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Jan. 15.

—The Kings County Traction Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent., payable at the Continental Trust Company Jan. 25.

—The Pacific Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the company.

—The East River Savings Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the six months ended Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10.

—The committee of the first mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad, Moses L. Scudder, Chairman, informs the holders that 70 per cent. of the outstanding bonds have already been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company, and that the committee has extended the limit for receiving the deposits, without penalty, to Jan. 20, after which date a penalty of $10 per bond is to be exacted.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	30	41
American Typefounders' Company	29	34
Atlantic Mutual '98 scrip	107	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf	102½	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	..	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
‡B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7⅛
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	..	107½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76½
Celluloid Company stock	60	64
*Central & South American Telegraph	117½	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	162	165½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	30
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Ice pf	80	90
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	163
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	113	..
†D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
*Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
Ensley Land Company	¾	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	..	190
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	83½	87½
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	55	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	..
Georgia 1st 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	30	32
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	92
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	74	76½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	93½	95
Hudson River Telephone stock	57½	..
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	65	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	71½	74½
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	31½
Kings County Traction	30	31
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84½	88½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf	100	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	105	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
*Madison Square Garden 2d	70	80
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1900	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	..	46
‡Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	56	58
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	215	225
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
†New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101¼	102¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41	43
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	70	73
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102½	104
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	91½	93½
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	123	126
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	110	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	40	50
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	16	19
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	138	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	87	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	199	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15¾	16¾
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	94½	96¼
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	63
Retort Mining Company bonds	38	42
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	79
*Second Avenue Railroad stock	138	148
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	192	197
South Carolina State 4½s	105	107½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul gas stock	50	55
*Standard Gas	..	80¾
*Standard Gas pf	102½	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
Standard Oil Trust	259½	260½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	159	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	10
Trenton Potteries pf	..	40
Trow Directory pf	..	94
Union Ferry stock	60½	62½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	83	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	94½
Worcester Traction	19¾	20¾
Worcester Traction pf	95	96¼
Worthington Pump pf	75½	78½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| | 1896. | 1895. |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 7, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	156	40	Adams Express	150	154	150	154	.....
13½	14½	350	American Cotton Oil..	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	.....
55	55¾	345	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55¼	55¼	55	55	—1½
110	111	30	Ameri an Express	111	111	111	111	.....
12⅝	12¾	1,410	American Spirits Mfg.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
27½	28¾	205	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28¼	28¼	28⅜	28¼	+ ½
110¾	11..⅞	9,018	American Sugar Refs.	111	111¼	110⅜	110¾	— ⅜
100½	101	402	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	.....
77¾	78	1,240	American Tobacco	78	78	77	77⅜	— ¼
103½	105	90	Am. Tobacco pf	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	.....
14¼	14⅜	1,086	At., T. & S.F ,all in.pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	2,700	At., T. & S. F. pf	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
11¾	12	5,800	Bay State Gas	13⅜	13⅜	11¾	11¾	—1¼
18¼	19	350	Brooklyn Rap d Tran	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
85	88	103	Brooklyn U l n Gas	85	85	85	85	.....
45½	46½	17	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	.....
17¾	18	9,300	Che a e ke & Ohio	17	18	17	17⅞	+1⅛
71¾	71⅞	18,467	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71½	72⅛	71¼	71⅞	+ ¾
75⅜	75¾	6,363	Ch cago Gas	75	76¼	74⅞	75⅛	+ ⅝
4	5	100	Ch cago Great West	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
74¾	74⅞	16,850	C., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅝
131	132	70	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	131¾	131	131	.....
103⅛	103¾	690	Chicago & No taw pf.	103¼	10..½	103¼	103½	+ ¼
15 ⅛	158	50	Chicago & Northw. pf.	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼	.....
67¼	67⅝	2,810	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67¼	67½	67	67¼	+ ⅝
26½	27	327	C., C., C. & St. L	26¼	27	2⅝	27	+ ½
...	...	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
141	143	1,0 0	C nsolidated Gas Co.	144	144	141	141	—3
112¼	113	14,630	Delaware & Hudson	11 ½	11 2	1 0⅞	112¼	—1¼
103¼	104	1 0	Den. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	103¾	103⅞	103⅜	103¾	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	E le	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
39	45	100	Evans.' & T. H. pf	39½	39 2	39½	39½	+2½
33¾	33⅞	1,160	General Electric	34	3 4	33¾	34	+ ¼
92	9 ½	41	Illinois Central	93	94	93	94	.....
38¾	39	1 0	Illinois S eel Co	38	38	38	38	— ¾
24½	25	25	Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	.....
24¼	24¾	2 0	Lacle de Gas	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
58	70	150	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69	69	69	69	.....
152½	153	223	Lake Shore	152¾	15 7⅝	152¾	152⅞	.....
55	56	470	Long I l nd	54	54	54	54	+2
49½	49⅝	6,120	Louisville & Nashville	49	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+1⅛
88¼	89¼	1,090	Manhattan Con	88⅝	89	88¼	88⅝	+ ¼
13½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	30⅛	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29⅜	30	29⅞	2 ⅞	+ ⅛
21	21¼	1,065	Mis ouri Pac fic	21	21⅛	21	21	+ ⅛
100⅜	100¾	4,045	New Jersey Cent ral	101	101	100¼	100	—1
93	94	476	New York Central	93¼	94	93¾	93⅞	+ ⅞
11⅞	12¾	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	.....
27	28	200	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27	—2
9½	10	20	N. Y., Sus. & West	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	.....
21	23	125	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24	24	24	24	.....
16¾	17	20	N. & W. pf., all in. pd.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
4½	5	200	North American	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	— ¼
13⅜	14	960	Northern Pacific	13½	13⅝	13¼	13½	.....
3 ½	3⅝	1,0 6	Northern Pacific pf	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
8¼	8⅜	300	Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
33	38	135	O. R. & N. pf	35½	37½	35½	37½	.....
24¼	24½	300	Pacific Mel	24¼	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	.....
27⅝	27⅞	12,820	P. & R., all in. pd	27	27⅜	26⅝	27	.....
153	155	314	Pull. Pal. Car Co	152½	153	152½	153	+1
4¾	5	100	St. L. & S. F	5	5	5	5	.....
48⅝	49	2,510	St. Paul & Omaha	49	49	4 ⅛	48⅞	+ ⅛
130	137	102	St. Paul & Omaha pf	133	133	133	135	.....
10	10½	100	Standard R. & T	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
9½	9⅞	3,0	Southern Railway	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	26¾	1,125	Sou hern Railway pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	2 450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27	27	26	2 ½	+ ⅛
9½	10	100	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	9¾	3,0 3	Union Pac fic	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
39	43	35	United States Express	39½	40	40	40	.....
85⅝	9	580	United States Leather	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
58¾	58⅞	10,020	U. S. Leather pf	60	60	58¼	59	—1½
24¾	25	300	United States Rubber	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¾	— ¼
75	76½	7	U. S. Rubber pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
15⅞	15⅞	250	Wabash pf	16	16	16	16¼	.....
97	1 0	4	Wel's Fargo Express	97	97	97	97	.....
84	8 ¼	1,362	Western Union Tel	84	84½	8 ⅞	8 ⅛	+ ½
6	6⅛	3,465	Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅛	.....
Sales		154,924						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 ..... 74½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 74¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
1,000 80
10,000b3 80
10,000 80
8,000 ..... 79⅝
1,000 ..... 79¾
500 ..... 79⅝
18,000 ..... 79⅝
500 ..... 79¾
10,000 80
adjustment 4s
11,000 44
10,000 ..... 44⅛
6,000 44
500 ..... 43¾
10,000 44
10,000 ..... 44¼
Atlantic & Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 39½
Atlantic & Pac inc
7,000 ..... ½
7,000 ..... ¾
Austin & N'western 1st
6,000 ..... 82¼
7,000 ..... 82½
Beech Creek 1st
1,000 103
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
6,000 117
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
20,000 ..... 106¼
3,000 ..... 106½
11,000 ..... 106¼
10,000 ..... 106⅛
B'klyn W & W Co 5s
1,000 ..... 100½
3,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
Bur, C R & N 1st
1,000 ..... 105⅞
Canada So 1st gtd
5,000 108
Cent Ga Ry Co con 5s
2,000 ..... 90¾
Ches & O 6s, 1911
2,000 119
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000 103
3,000 ..... 103⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s
28,000 ..... 73½
25,000b3 ..... 73⅜
25,000 ..... 73¾
8,000 ..... 73⅞
50,000 ..... 73¾
5,000 ..... 73⅞
15,000 ..... 73¾
1,000 ..... 73⅝
3,000 ..... 73½
35,000 ..... 73⅝
10,000 ..... 73¼
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
3,000 ..... 115⅜
Chic, Burl & Quincy, Iowa Div 4s
3,000s20F 97
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 97
1,000 ..... 97¼
Chic, B & Q conv 5s
1,000 ..... 100¾
Chic & E Ill gen 5s
15,000 ..... 100⅞
1,000 ..... 100⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 110½
2,000 ..... 110⅜
11,000 ..... 110½
Chicago & Mil 1st
1,000 ..... 126¼
Chic & N Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
30,000 ..... 40½
25,000 ..... 40⅜
23,000 ..... 40½
40,000 ..... 40⅝
5,000 ..... 41¼
6,000 ..... 41⅜
7,000 ..... 41½
3,000 ..... 41⅜
20,000 42
10,000 ..... 41⅞
20,000 ..... 41⅜
15,000 42
20,000 ..... 41½
10,000 ..... 41⅜
Chic & Northwestern cons 7s
25,000 ..... 140¼
2,000 ..... 140½
Coupon gold 7s
13,000 ..... 116⅞
Chic & N W S F 6s
2,000 114
Chic, R I & P ext 5s
11,000 102
2,000 ..... 102⅜
Cleve, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
5,000 ..... 92¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
7,000 ..... 107½
5,000 ..... 107⅜
1,000 ..... 107⅞
10,000 ..... 107⅝
4,000 ..... 107⅜
Total sales $1,696,000

Chic. St L & N O 5s
1,000 ..... 118½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
19,000 ..... 88¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 78
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 110⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000 ..... 104⅞
1,000 105
Erie 1st con 7s
11,000 ..... 130½
Erie 1st Mortgage
3,000 ..... 102⅝
Erie 3d Mortgage
3,000 ..... 43¾
Erie gen lien 3-4s
2,000 112
Erie 1st, prior bds
8,000 94
18,000 ..... 93½
3,000 ..... 93⅝
Fort Worth & D C 1st
2,000 53
Internat & Gt N 1st
5,000 ..... 117½
10,000 ..... 117⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 96¼
Kan Pac 6s, 1895
9,000 ..... 108½
Knoxville & Ohio 1st
9,000 112
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 93½
2,000 94
Lake Shore 1st 5s
1,000 112
Long Dock 6s
1,000 ..... 133½
Long Island con 5s
10,000 115
Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 2d
5,000 ..... 98½
Pennsyl div 6s
1,000 ..... 106½
S & N Ala gtd 5s
4,000 93
Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s
4,000 107
I & D Ext
2,000 130
Terminal 5s
2,000 111
Wis & Min Div
5,000 ..... 110½
Mil & St P 5s 1st
5,000 ..... 107½
Mil & St P 7s, Gold
3,000 127
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 100½
Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 82½
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
5,000 ..... 60⅞
21,000 61
11,000 ..... 61¼
7,000 ..... 61¼
6,000 ..... 61¾
5,000 ..... 61⅝
5,000 ..... 61½
Mob & Ohio new 6s
3,000 117
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000 67
500 ..... 67¼
5,000 ..... 67¼
5,000 ..... 67½
Nash, C & St L 1st
10,000 ..... 127½
Nat Starch M Co 1st
5,000 100
N Y Cent 1st Coup
2,000 ..... 117¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
1,000c 104½
N Y & Nor 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 118½
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s
5,000 ..... 89½
N Y, Sus & W G M
1,000 73
Nor & W 100-yr 5s, Trust Co certfs
2,000 63
Northern Ohio 1st
3,000 ..... 103⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
7,000 ..... 85¾
54,000 ..... 85⅞
500 86
50,000 ..... 85⅞
8,000 ..... 85¾
500 ..... 86½
N Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
59,000 ..... 52¼
15,000 ..... 52¼
5,000 ..... 52⅛
18,000 52
North Pac 1st Reg
10,000 ..... 113⅜

North Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 113¼
5,000 ..... 113⅜
5,000 ..... 113½
North Pac 3d Coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000 78
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000 ..... 55½
Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 ..... 104¾
1,000 105
Nor Pac & Mon 7s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 42⅜
Ohio Southern 1st
10,000s60F 88½
10,000s60F 88
Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs
7,000 14
Oregon R & Nav 1st
15,000 ..... 110⅛
Oregon R & Nav 4s
4,000 ..... 80¼
13,000 ..... 80½
3,000 ..... 80⅝
15,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 80⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs
1,000 112
Oregon S L & U N Con, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 63¾
5,000 64
People's G & C, Chic 1st cons 6s
1,000 100
Peoria & Eastern 1st
2,000 75
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all install paid
5,000 ..... 46¾
3d Pref Inc, Tr Co certfs, all installments paid
15,000 ..... 33¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
25,000 ..... 80¼
5,000 ..... 80⅝
8,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 80⅜
13,000 ..... 80¾
Pitts, Ft Worth & C 3d
500 126
Rich & Danville 6s
1,000 ..... 118½
20,000 ..... 118½
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 74
2,000 ..... 73¼
Roch & Pitts cons
5,000 ..... 116¾
St L, Kan & Nor, St Chas Bridge 1st
7,000 ..... 105¼
500 ..... 105¼
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 ..... 108⅛
St Paul, M & M 1st, Dakota Extension
3,000 ..... 117½
San An. & Ar P 4s
3,000 ..... 55½
2,000 55
2,000 ..... 55¼
7,000 55
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 ..... 85½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 ..... 89¾
3,000 ..... 89⅜
Standard R & T 6s
3,000 75
1,000 ..... 75¼
4,000 75
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 85¾
10,000 86
6,000 ..... 86⅛
Texas & Pac 2d inc
2,000 21
Tol, St L & K City 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 69½
Union Pac 1st, '96, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
5,000 ..... 100½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 106¼
3,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106⅜
5,000 ..... 106½
Detroit & Chic Ext
1,000 95
Wabash 2d Mtge 6s
3,000 ..... 72½
1,000 72
9,000 ..... 71½
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 103¼
Registered
5,000 104

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated the 7th day of July, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Baker, No. 15 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. GRACE WILSON, WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Administrators. GEO. M. BAKER, Attorney for Administrators, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Beekman St., New-York City. jy10-1aw6mF

ZOLLIKOFER, OTTO HOFMANN Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO HOFMANN Y ZOLLIKOFER, late of the City of Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. PEDRO J. SAHCRUP, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Adm'r c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TOMPKINS, MINTHORNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jesse S. Nelson, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of December, 1896. MARY C. TOMPKINS, Executrix. JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. d18-1aw6mF

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. TOOKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, Esq No. 305 Broome Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the third day of September, 1896. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr. CHARLOTTE LOUISE SULLIVAN, WINIFRED COOKE, VIRGINIA LEGGERMANN, Executors. GEO H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 305 Broome St., New-York City. s4-1aw6mF

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...
4s, r., 1907	110½	111
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1925	120¼	120½
4s, r., 1925	120¼	120⅝
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102¾	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H	55	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. T. & C	85	..
Ann Arbor	9	11
Ann Arbor pf	21½	23
At. & Pac	3	⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	17½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6
Boston A. L. pf	103	105
Brunswick Co	½	¾
Buff., R. & P	16¼	22
B., R. & P. pf	60	65
Bur. C. R. & N	70	..
Canadian Pac	58	59½
Central Pac	14⅜	15⅛
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	95	101
Cleve. & Pitts	162	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	1½	1
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	2	..
Col. Fuel & I	23½	24½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4¼	5
C., H. V. & T	17¼	17⅝
C., H. V. & T. pf. 50	51	57
Com. Cable	156	172

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Am. Sp. Mfg	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
9,540	Am. Sug. Refs	110⅞	111¼	110¼	111
40	Am. Tobacco	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
110	At., T. & S. F	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
50	Bay State Gas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1,340	Chicago Gas	75¼	75⅞	75	75⅛
1,380	Chi., R. I. & P	67¼	67⅝	67	67¼
6,740	Chi., B. & Q	71⅝	72⅛	71¼	72
12,660	Chi., M. & S. P	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅞
50	Ches. & Ohio	17	17¾	17	17¾
240	Cent. of N. J	100⅜	100⅜	99¼	100¼
90	Gen. Electric	84½	84½	83¾	83¾
1,060	Louis. & Nash	49¼	49⅞	49⅛	49⅝
270	Manhattan	88¾	89	88½	88¾
30	Mo. Pacific	21	21¼	21	21⅛
10	Mo., K. & T. pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅝
10	Nor. Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	N. Y. Central	94	94	94	94
5,220	P. & R. all in. pd.	27¼	27¾	26¼	27
20	Union Pac	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
1,010	U. S. Leather pf.	59	59¼	58⅜	59
150	West. Union	84	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛

$40,240

Bonds.

$9,000	At., T. & S.F. gen 80	80	79⅜	79⅜
10,000	At. & Pac. in	¾	¾	¾	¾
15,000	Chi. & N. P. 1st	41	42	41	42
5,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	73⅝	73¾	73⅝	73¾
1,000	Mob. & O. gen	67½	67⅛	67½	67⅛

$40,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The strength in Diamond Match stock was the principal feature of the Chicago stock market, especially in the time options; regular stock sold at 117 and the sellers 60 options, which sold yesterday at from 110 to 112, was quoted to-day at 116. New York Biscuit was also quite active at an advance of 1 point. The cables were in demand at an advance of 1 point for both North and West Chicago. The majority of the purchases continue to be for investment account.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	32½	34	32	33
Cal. & Chi. Can. & Dock	61	61½	60¾	61
Chicago Brew. & Malt	12	13½	..	13½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	32½	34	32½	34
Chicago P. & P. Co	37½	40	37½	40
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	49	50	49	50
Chi. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chicago City Railway	215	217½	214	216
Chicago Telephone	165	170	166	170
Diamond M. of Ill	116	118	114	115
Lake St. Elev. Ry	18	18⅜	18	18⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	11¾	12	11¾	12
Mil. & Chi. Brew	12	13½	12	13½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	32½	34	32	34½
New York Biscuit	50½	51	49¾	50¼
North Chi. St. R. R	183	188	185½	188
National Railway	105	108	..	..
Street's W. S. Car	13	14¼	13	14¼
Street's W. S. Car La. pf	..	..	55	60
West Chi. St. R. R	82½	83	82	83

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106	109	106	109
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100½	100¾	100½	101
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102½	103	102½	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92	92¾	92½	92¾
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	83½	84	83	84
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	65	70	69	70
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	55	56	56	57½
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	99	99½	99	99½
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102½	104	102½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100	10..	102	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	94	95	94	95
Chicago Edison 6s	113	117	115	118

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The copper share market was the point of interest, and Montana was the particular feature. The stock reached 99, and closed at 98⅞, a full point up. Calumet and Hecla again broke its record, rising 2½, to 347½, the highest price ever reached by that stock. The higher-priced copper shares followed the lead of Montana, and quotations as a general thing were higher than those of yesterday. One or two of the low-priced stocks, however, receded fractionally, Butte Boston ⅛, to 6⅞, and Centennial dropping ¼, to 2¾. Bay State Gas showed some of its old time activity, but was heavy, dropping to 5⅞, a loss of ⅝. The bonds, however, were unchanged. The demand for Bell Telephone was good, causing an advance of a point, to 203. General Electric preferred also rose 1½, to 77½. Home railroads were quiet and steady, with the exception of Boston and Lowell, which lost its gain of yesterday, dropping a point, to 206, and New Haven, which declined ½, to 177½. There was a little movement in East Boston Land, which forced the stock up fractionally to 5¾. Copper in London was off ⅛, to 49⅞ for spot and 49¾ for futures. The money market was dull, with little change, money loaning between banks at 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	4	4½	..	4½
Boston W. P.	60	80	60	80
Brookline	..	4¼	..	4¼
East Boston	5⅜	5⅞	4⅞	..
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	208	209	207	208
Erie	65	65½	65	65½
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New England	102	..	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9⅝	10¼	..	10¼
Dominion Coal pf	85	88	85	88
General Electric pf	76½	78	75½	76
Illinois Steel	38	40	38	40
Lamson Store Service	21	21½	21	..
Philadelphia Co	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20½	20½	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric	50½	..	..	..
Westinghouse El. 1st pf	..	..	50½	51
Bay State Gas	5⅝	6	6⅜	6½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	210	..	210	..
Boston & Lowell	206	207	206	207
Boston & Maine	164	165	162½	..
Central Mass.	10	..	10	..
Central Mass. pf	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	100	101	100½	101
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	..	104½	104
Conn. & Pass	146	..	..	..
Fitchburg pf	91½	92	91	92
N. Y., N. H. & H	177¼	177½	177½	178
N. Y. & N. E. pf	60	..	60	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176½	177
West End	..	65⅞	65½	65¾
West End pf	86	..	85½	..

MINING STOCKS.

Alloues	50	57	..	75
Atlantic	24	24½	24¼	24⅝
Bost. & Mon	98⅜	98⅞	97⅝	98
Butte & Bost	6⅝	6⅞	7	7⅛
Cal. & Hecla	340	..	345	350
Centennial	23 2½	23 2½	23 2½	23 2½
Franklin	11	12	11	12
Gold Coin	325	340	325	327
Kearsarge	17¼	17½	17⅜	17⅝
Merced	7¾	8⅝	8	8⅝
Osceola	29½	30	31	31¼
Pioneer	4⅝	5	5½	6
Quincy	121	125	124	125
Tamarack	99	101	100	108
Tamarack, Jr.	17	..	16½	17
Wolverine	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	108½	..	108¼	..
Mexican Central cn. 4s	66	66¾	66⅛	66½
Mexican Central 1st inc	15	16	15	16
Mexican Central 2d inc	..	7¾	6¾	7¾
B. U. Gas 1st 5s		81¾	..	83½
B. U. Gas 2d 5s		63¾	..	70

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Electric	1	1¾	1	1¾
Bay State Gas inc. 7s	..	35	..	35

*And accrued interest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.05
Belcher	.54	.53
Best & Belcher	.55	..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Samuel A. Wood the old five-story business structure 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street, 27.6 by 200 feet, at $175,000, to Henry Corn, who purposes erecting a modern twelve-story mercantile building on the site.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. and Lalor & Berringer have sold for the Weld estate, 594 and 596 Broadway, 86 feet frontage, with an average depth of 200 feet, running through to 124 to 128 Crosby Street, on which the plot has a frontage of 92 feet. Jere C. Lyons, builder, is the buyer, at $550,000, and he has secured through the same brokers a building loan of $900,000 with which he will proceed at once to erect a ten or twelve story modern building. This sale was partly effected in November last, when Mr. Lyons bought at $350,000 596 Broadway and 126 and 128 Crosby Street, 55 by 200 feet. In view, however, of an opportunity having presented itself of securing the larger site, the principals in the deal agreed to a cancellation of the November sale, with the result stated. The same firm of brokers has also sold the old six-story building 369 Pearl Street, corner of Hague Street, 23 by — by 44 by 55, to a Mr. Prentice for about $25,000.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Abraham Stein to Grace Ahrens the four-story dwelling 19 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

Crow & Taylor have sold to a Mr. Bonner the four-story private dwelling 536 West End Avenue, 17.5 by 100.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Sarah Jane Hull the three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling 209 West End Avenue, 20 by 55 by extension by 100.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth will offer for sale at the Trinity Real Estate Salesroom on Jan. 27, for the executors of the Moritz Lowenstein estate, two stores and flats, on the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, on a plot 50 by 85, and a four-story brick building, 873 Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, 22 by 76 by 80.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure yesterday to the plaintiff, John B. Smith, for $134,450, the seven-story brick building at the northwest corner of Bedford and Downing Streets, 92.7½ by 90; also, in foreclosure, to John Carley, for $19,700, the three-story stone dwelling 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 18.7 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, George A. Meyer and others, for $60,000, the four five-story tenements, 229, 231, 233, and 235 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.11 each.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Margaret Marshall and others, for $148,435, the five-story brick flats and stores 909 to 917 Columbus Avenue, and three four-story brick dwellings 76 to 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 11 by 100.

The following sale is set for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, 78 Forsyth Street, east side, 176 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,347.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 73 and 75 Seventh Street, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 25 by 834, by Joseph N. Buttenwieser of No. 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham of No. 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $54,000.

Jerome Avenue east side, 136 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50, by Mary A. Costello of No. 2685 Third Avenue, owner; Andrew J. Connell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a one-story frame shed, by Anna Gerding of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Arthur Bochmer, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 549-553 Broadway and Nos. 120-124 Mercer Street, alterations to a ten-story brick, iron and stone store and salesrooms, Charles B. Rouss of No. 632 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert H. Taylor of No. 525 West Twenty-third Street, architect, and Mela Fire-proofing Co. of No. 13 Astor Place, builders; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

113TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of 4th Av, 21x100.11; Margaret P. Hanley to Emma E. Johnson $100

106TH ST, 254 West; Annie Cohen to Benjamin F. Cohen 1

114TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; James A. Mahoney and wife to William R. Powers 18,000

135TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x90.11; Hugh R. Garden, referee, to William Herz 29,054

8TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 25x100; also, n s of 123d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; John H. Judge, referee, to David O. Fowler and another... 80,000

PROSPECT ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Mary Schmidt to Leonhard W. Bartelsen and another 3,300

SAME PROPERTY; Augustus N. Morris and wife and others to Mary Schmidt. 1

HAVEN AV, w s, 150 ft n of 170th St, 75x103.3; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William Miller 8,625

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 143d St, 25x106; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Ellen C. Kelly 3,950

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 77.9 ft n of 164th St, 47.3x100; John L. Spaeth to Anna E. Spaeth 10

166TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 53.9x5x irregular; same to same 10

77TH ST, s s, north part of Lot 724 of map of Wakefield, 64x105; Catharine Norz to Martin Norz 1

57TH ST, 506 West; Mary L. Hitchcock to Caroline M. Lawlor 8,000

83D ST, n s, 270 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Abraham Stern to Grace Ahrens 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles T. Wills and wife to Abraham Stern 1

57TH ST, 506 West; William F. Walker and others to Mary L. Hitchcock..... 1

77TH ST, 417 East; Karl M. Wallach to Moses K. Wallach 25,000

55TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of 1st Av, 22.4x100.5; James P. Marren and others to Edward J. Cuddehy 1

83D ST, n s, 153.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.10x100.5; William F. Moller and wife to W. E. Buzby 1

57TH ST, s s, 274.5 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.11x100.5; Herman Koenig and wife to William J. Elias 45,000

BRYANT ST, w s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Jessie Sullivan.. 100

BRYANT ST, s w corner of 172d St, 100x100; same to Peter Fuchs 100

BRYANT ST, s w corner of 173d St, 50x51x90.6; same to John Pezold 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; same to John P. Connolly 100

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 75 ft s of 173d St, 75x100; same to James Quinn and wife 100

WILLIAM ST, 191; William E. Sherwood and another to Isidore S. Korn 1

MONROE ST, 82 and 84; Joel Sammet, Executor, to Abraham Stern 20,500

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Stern to Jacob Fischel 1

MONROE ST, 246 and 248; Margaret A. Fransioli to Cecilia Hirschbach 1

LEROY ST, 60; Karl M. Wallach to Moses K. Wallach 32,500

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; Abraham Stern to Charles T. Willis 1

11TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 24.6x111.10; Joseph E. Wood to Clarence H. Young 1

89TH ST, s s, 380.2 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; Rachel McAuley to Ella S. Conkling 100

89TH ST, s s, 346 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; same to same 100

88TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x50.4; same to same 100

56TH ST, n s, 335 ft w of 8th Av, 40x100.5; Ella S. Conkling to Rachel McAuley 1

45TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 7th Av, 34.8x100.4; Rachel McAuley to Ella S. Conkling 100

61ST ST, 225 West; John H. Allen to Orison Dickinson 1

MADISON AV, e s 85.2 ft s of 80th St, 17x82; Lewis M. Norwood to Margaret M. Norwood 1

64TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Edward W. Ropes to Anna C. Ropes 2

66TH ST, 348 East; Emma Behrens and another to John Bannen 8,000

1ST AV, 2,342; Margaretha Bock to Robert W. Fisher 100

108TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Philip Hof to R. G. Rockefeller and wife 1

163D ST, n s, 270 ft w of Teller Av, 100x95.6; Abraham Luhs and wife to William Ahlborn 12,000

123D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Wilson and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

ROGERS PLACE, 939; Charles A. Rosenthal and wife to Thomas Kelly and another 3,700

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.2x90x103.6x90; William J. Lardner, referee, to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.. 8,000

131ST ST, s s, 476.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x99.11; Henry F. Booth and wife to John J. McNamara 10

87TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Regina Schuster to Charles F. Myers 1

39TH ST, n s, 883.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; John H. Judge, referee, to Z. P. Cohen 12,000

37TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Regina Schuster to Alice E. Myers. 1

26TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of 8th Av, 18x irregular; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Thomas Thedford 9,350

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 62d St, 25.1x100; Adelaide Knowles, executrix and trustee, to Adelaide Knowles 1

PART OF 16TH AV, in front of Gore, Lots 35 and 36 of map of Village of Wakefield; Sarah W. Vail to Christiana Klauck, (two cases) 1

LOT 125 of map of Arden property; William Oppenheim and wife to Julia A. Woodson 1,000

OAKES AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company of Edenwald to James Sutherland and another 425

TERRACE VIEW AV, n corner of King's Bridge Av, 78.9x116.2x75x91.11; Darius G. Crosby to Theodore H. Silkman 1

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 925 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; Frederick Faulhaber and wife to George Carter and wife 1

JACOB ST, s s, Lots 360 and 361 of map of S. Cambreleng property; Adalyn M. Smith to Lizzie Heuser 1,900

PELHAM AV, s s, 25.6 ft w of Cambreling Av, 25.6x137.6x25x142.5; John M. Croghan to Mary Croghan 1

173D ST, s e corner of Boone St, 81x92.6x107.3x irregular; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to J. W. Peter 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Jeremiah Kelleher 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 75x100, and Bryant St, e s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 50x100; same to Herbert B. Lounsbury 100

BRYANT ST, w s, 225 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; also Bryant St, e s, 275 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; same to Solomon Prowler 100

Recorded Leases.

HIGGINS, Margaret J., and others to John E. Higgins and another; 449 3d Av, 5 years $2,400

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, trustee, to Warren M. Merrill; s s of 25th St, 140 ft w of 10th Av, 40x98.9, 21½ years 500

TSHEPPE, Adolph, and another to Louis Lehrs; 600 Park Av, store, 10 years and 4 months 1,800, 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENgineers to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 23d St, (No. 127,) 75 ft w of Lexington Av; also 218 and 220 West 57th St, 1 year $135,000

ADLER, Simon, and wife to Sigmund Adler; s s of 19th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 3,500

BUZBY, Winslow E., to William F. Moller; n s of 53d St, 153.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 1,500

BURNSTINE, William M., and wife to Meyer Katzenberg; 217 East 72d St, 5 years 7,500

BROWN, William J., to Emma D. Van Vleck and another, trustees, &c., of P. Dickie, deceased; n s of 117th St, 350 and 325 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 5 years, (two mortgages) 44,000

BIRNBAUM, Thomas, and wife to the Manhattan and Suburban Savings and Loan Association; n w s of Van Corlear Place, 137.6 ft s w of Wicker Place, installments 6,000

SAME to Hermann F. Strybing; same property, one year 5,200

CLYDE, Julia L., Julia M., and Robert J., to Sophie F. Goebel; 32 Ridge St, 1 year. 521

CALLANAN, Lawrence J., and wife to James A. Kemp; s s of 11th St, 143.7 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 27,000

CIRRITO, Filippo, and wife to Frederick Sackett; n s of 118th St, 210 ft e of 5th Av, demand 13,000

SAME to Mabel A. Roby; same property, demand 3,500

DANA, Helena R., to William Raymond; s s of 94th St, 581 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 4,000

DICKINSON, Orison, to John H. Allen; 225 West 61st St, 1 year 1,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Abraham Stern; 82 and 84 Monroe St, 1 year 5,000

FRIEDBERG, Rika, to William Oothout; 17 Chrystie St, 2½ years 1,250

FOWLER, David O., and wife and another to Nancy L. Sherwood and Mary E. Blodgett; n e corner of 123d St and 8th Av and n s of 122d St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 47,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to John Sehnbach, as trustee, n s of 164th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 12,724

FUCHS, Peter, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; s w corner of Bryant and 172d Sts, 3 years 1,752

FRANK, Hattie, to Kittie F. Conlon; n s of 135th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 3,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, and wife to the rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church of New York; 21 West 3d St, 5 years... 55,000

GORSCH, Arthur and Sophia, to William Hall's Sons; s s of 81st St, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 2,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, and wife and others to Addie Wertheimer and others; s e corner of 92d St and 5th Av, 5 years 90,000

HORKY, Vincent, and wife to Wolf Boroschek; s s of 75th St, 344.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 2,000

HOGG, William, and wife to Sophia Fuselehr; n s of 155th St, 145 ft w of Elton Av, 2 years 1,000

HASENBALG, Emil, and wife and Emilie Loos and husband to Charles E. Grubert; s s of 166th St, 249 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 5 years 7,500

JOHNSON, Emma E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 113th St, 310 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 3,000

KEEGAN, Mary, to Daniel P. Hays; s s of 14th St, west ½ of Lot 365, map of Unionport, demand 200

KELLY, Ellen C., to John Bussing, Jr.; n s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 143d St, 3 years 4,000

KELLEHER, Jeremiah, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; n s of Bryant St, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years 378

KELLY, Thomas, and wife to Charles A. Rosenthal; w s of Rogers Place, 217.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 7 years.. 1,000

LOUNSBURY, Herbert D., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; s of Bryant St, 100 ft s of 172d St, 2 years 1,098

SAME to same; e s of Bryant St, 200 ft n of 172d St, 1 year 576

MEAGHER, Denis, and wife to Prescott H. Butler, 158 Spring St, 3 years 12,000

MINN, Alida, to Martin Lipps; w s of Avenue B, 83 ft n of 4th St, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years 1,000

MERRILL, Edward M., to Thomas Keery; 510 and 512 West 25th St, (lease,) 5 years 5,000

MERKLEN, Michael, and wife to Frances Merklen; s w s of 17th St, 168 ft n of 1st Av, 5 years 6,200

MYERS, Charles F., and wife to Frances M. Marks; n s of 37th St, 116.8 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

SAME to Minnie Bendheim and Fannie Schuster; n s of 37th St, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

MOLLER, William F., and wife to Elizabeth W. Catlin; 147 East 53d St, 3 years 8,000

MARTIN, Kate P., to James Brown; n s of 80th St, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 2,000

MYERS, Alice E., to Minnie Bendheim and another; n s of 37th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,500

MILLER, William, to Abraham Van Santvoord, referee; Lots 129 to 131 on sale map, 3 years (three mortgages) 5,175

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 123d St, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 5,000

O'CONNOR, Eugene F., to Edward C. Boardman, James W. and Charles J. McDermott, and John S. McNulty; n e corner of 8th Av and 58th St, secures counsel fees 9,500

O'BRIEN, Jeremiah W., and wife to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; s s of Jerome St, 195.2 ft e of Union Av, installments 800

OEHL, Henry, and wife to Emily Cook; s s of 138th St, 27.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 15,000

POWERS, William R., to James A. Mahoney; s s of 114th St, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 8,890

PETER, John W., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; s e corner of 173d St and Boone St, 1 year 1,150

PROWLER, Solomon, to Bryant St; s of Bryant St, 225 ft s of 172d St, also e s of Bryant St, 275 ft s of 172d St, 3 years 2,856

ROHRSSEN, Christian, and wife to Austin, Nichols & Co.; 2,093 Madison Av, 1 year 1,000

RICHEY, David, and wife to Emma D. Van Vleck and another, trustees of Patrick Dickie; n s of 117th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, (two mortgages) 44,000

STEIN, Helene, to James P. Kernochan and others, trustees of John R. Marshall; 425 West 22d St, 3 years 17,000

SAGE, Carrie T., to Edmund Hendricks, executors, &c., of Fanny Hendricks; n s of 53d St, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years.. 18,000

SAME to Edmund Hendricks; same property, 5 years 2,000

SCHREINER, John, to The New York Savings Bank; s s of 123d St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 20,000

SPENGLER, Charles, to Henry Forster; n s of 105th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 1,200

UHLEN, Christiana, to Adam Happel; s s of 106th St, 380.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,471

VAN RENSSELAER, Anna W., to Alice Van Rensselaer; 186 Grand St, 3 years.. 6,500

VAN SAAN, Isaac, and wife to William W. Bryan; n s of 144th St, 375 and 400, w of Grand Boulevard, 9 months, (two mortgages) 3,250

WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; 407 East 77th St, 1 month 5,000

SAME to same; 60 Leroy St, 1 month.... 6,500

WIGGERS, August F., to Joseph Ey; n s of 59th St, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 3½ years. 4,000

WOODS, Jane, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 9th St, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 7,500

WALTER, Mary A., to Matilda F. Rhinelander; s s of 120th St, 388 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 13,000

WEED, Anastasia H., to Townsend Wandell; s s of 187th St, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 1,000

WIEDERHOLD, George and Kate, to Rebecca Schwabach; s s of 121st St, 480 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 16,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, and husband to Emilie F. Wallace, individually, and others, as trustees of William L. Wallace, deceased, and others, minors; n s of 136th St, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years. 13,000

WILLIAMS, Matilda, to Julia D. Elsworth; n s of 136th St, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 13,500

SAME to David H. Fowler; n s of 136th St, 176.ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 13,000

SAME to Emma T. Geswein; n s of 136th St, 158.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 13,000

SAME to the National Academy of Design; n s of 136th St, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 13,000

SAME to W. E. Callender; n s of 136th St, 125 and 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 4,500

SAME to same; n s of 136th St, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 2,500

SAME to Elizabeth Finney; n s of 136th St, 191.8 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 1,100

SAME to Bradley L. Eaton; n s of 136th St, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, demand..... 1,044

YOUNG, Clarence K., and wife to Joseph B. Wood; n s of West 111th St, 150 ft w of 5th St, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEST, Deborah W., to Waller M. Best.... $1

BUXTON, Sarah R., administratrix of H. J. Van Nostrand, to Walter G. Buxton.. 15,000

BUXTON, Walter G., to Sarah R. Buxton 15,000

COLE, John B., to Joseph S. and Nathan Marcus 15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1,500,000

DOELGER, Peter, to David Stevenson Brewing Company 1

ELIAS, Katharine executrix, &c., of Henry Elias, to William J. Elias, (three assignments) 3

ELIAS, William J., to Herman Koenig, (three assignments) 29,134

FINCK, Anna S., wife of George H., to Herman C. Kudlich 2,000

GEIS, Edward, to Adolph Boehm 2,000

HAGOELE, Bertha, to William F. Oertz 800

HUMMEL, Frederick P., to Edward Moog 1,715

HILL, Philepp, and wife to Frederick Dillemuth and wife 2,200

SAME to William Gillman and wife..... 1,500

KLINGSTEIN, Jacob, to Regina Mandelbaum 2,500

MICHELBACHER, Salomon, to Rudolph Gutterman 20,000

SAME to Sigmund Adler 3,000

McNIECE, Mary C., to Marie True..... 2,500

PARNAS, Samuel, to Morris Bernstein, (two assignments) 10,000

RUSH, Thomas J., to Hugh Doon, (two assignments) 2,000

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees for John J. Astor, to Henrietta Baumann 15,000

ROGERS, Henry, executor of J. Smyth Rogers, to Brent Good 8,000

RIVERSIDE BANK to Marie True 1

RUFF, August, to Jacob Wilhelm..... 3,000

STILLINGS, William E., to David F. Porter 25,146

STEWART, Perez M., to Rowland A. Robbins 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Selma Steinbrink 700

WILLIAMS, Thomas S., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 58,000

Lis Pendens.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, or 8th St, 126; Annie Uhl against Charlotte Kohlmann and others, (partition.)

BOWERY, w s, 135.2 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Caroline L. Macy against Charles Stewart and others, (foreclose mortgage.)

75TH ST, 222 East; Anna M. Quicke against Karl M. Wallach, (to foreclose mortgage.)

131ST ST, s w s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, adjoining Lot 11, map of Manhattanville, 20.6x irregular; also n s of Byrd St, 160 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, or Broadway, runs n — to 131st St x e 27x s — to centre line of street x w — x n 33 to beginning; Mary L. Fowler against Erastus Gulick and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEINSTEIN, Max, s s, 60.8 ft s of 179th St, runs s 41.5x e 119.8x n 100 to 179th St x w 59.6x s 70.8x w 60.11; also 179th St, s s, 99.6 ft e of Webster Av, 18 6x100; Enoch L. Fancher against Sereno D. Bonfils and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgages.)

60TH ST, 325 West; the trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York against Pietro Indelli and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PIERCE AV, s s, 100 ft e of Dean Place, 125x101.6x125x101.5; Sandor Kohn and another against Jacob Marmorstein and others, (to set aside deed.)

COLUMBUS AV, s e s, 73.2 ft s w of 84th St, 27x100; Robert C. Embree as trustee, &c., against John Casey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29 ft n of 117th St, 88.10x100; also 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x25; Wilhelmine Dornbusch against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor $121

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Hyde and Goad Manufacturing Company against Ellen L. Potter, owner and contractor 255

54TH ST, 126 West; David Shuldiner against Arnett F. Perry as contractor.. 106

150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118; Charly Schack against Amalie Bushman, owner; Babette Blumenthal, contractor 50

118TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Absalom P. Bachman against Filippo Cirrito, owner and contractor... 3,250

87TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 36.6 x100; New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against William G. Corrigan or Edward T. Rutan, owners; E. T. Rutan & Co., contractors 707

SAME PROPERTY; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against same.... 190

72D ST, 130 East; Boughton & Terwilliger against Carrie H. Mass, owner; John McKenzie contractor 299

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 25x100; Reilly & Morris against Susan Murray, owner and contractor 63

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, —x—; Geacomo Pasciotta on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, to Louis Kohn 460

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—LIEBLER & MAASS.—Schedules of Liebler & Maass, lithographers and printers, at 224 Centre Street, show liabilities of $99,179, nominal assets of $128,598, and actual assets of $34,830.

—CATHARINE H. MITTNACHT.—The judgment for $867 obtained by former Register James J. Slevin against Catharine H. Mittnacht on Wednesday, was satisfied of record yesterday.

—JOHN V. B. COREY.—Julius G. Kremer has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John V. B. Corey, liquor dealer, of 188 Third Avenue, on the application of Samuel Frankfort.

—LITHO-CARBON RUBBER COMPANY.—The Litho-Carbon Rubber Company of 45 Wall Street and San Antonio, Texas, whose office furniture was sold out by the Sheriff on Wednesday, made an assignment here yesterday to Ralph T. Rokeby of this city, who is the Vice President of the company.

—OBADIAH L. SYPHER.—Obadiah L. Sypher, doing business as Sypher & Co., dealer in antique furniture, at 246 Fifth Avenue, yesterday confessed judgments to Henry R. Treadwell, as executrix of Henry R. Treadwell, for $6,000; Charles M. Foulke, $1,975, and Winthrop Smith, $700. Executions were issued to the Sheriff.

—C. BECK & SON.—Conrad Beck and Henry Beck, doing business as C. Beck & Son, at 701 and 705 Columbus Avenue, who made an assignment for the benefit of creditors on Oct. 5 last to Abraham Loeser, have made a settlement with all their creditors, and their property has been reassigned to them by the assignee.

—HENRY NITSCHKE.—William A. Crowe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Nitschke, who kept a restaurant at 411 Broadway, on the application of John and Henry Koster. He has been in business five years, but sold the place to his wife two months ago and is now managing it for her.

—BENJAMIN WEEKS.—Daniel J. Early has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Benjamin Weeks, builder, of 59 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on the application of William T. Day. Mr. Weeks has a suit against the estate of Ellen O'Brien for $6,449, and if he collects it he has promised to pay his debts out of this money.

—PATRICK O'CONNOR.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Patrick O'Connor, liquor dealer at 841 Amsterdam Avenue, for $1,013 in favor of Louis Schneider. The place was found closed, but a levy was made on his right, title, and interest in it, as it is mortgaged. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney. He has been in business about two years, and claimed to be worth $11,000.

—ALPHONSE J. JACOB.—Judgment for $3,933 was entered yesterday against Alphonse J. Jacob, Isabell M. Jacob, and Margaret E. Gregory, by Kurzman & Frankenheimer for the Credit Lyonnais of France, on a note made by Mr. Jacob and indorsed by the two ladies. Mr. Jacob is an importer of woolens at 42 East Fourteenth Street, and his purchases are made principally in Europe.

—HEINEMAN & GILES.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has taken harge of the place of business of Heineman & Giles, manufacturers of artificial flowers at 47 Bond Street, on an attachment for $700 in favor of Lily Giles, and an execution for $520 in favor of Peter Hafner. George P. Heineman started the business in November, 1894, and Max Giles became a partner a year later, when they claimed a capital of $11,000.

—WISE & MILLER.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed Britton H. Tabor of 150 Nassau Street, receiver for the firm of Wise & Miller, dealers in jewelry and diamonds at 332 Fifth Avenue, in a suit brought by Mrs. Leonora Wise against her partner, George F. Miller, for the dissolution of the firm. The liabilities are about $8,000; nominal assets, $10,744, and actual assets, $9,000. The firm was formed on Oct. 26, 1894, and Mrs. Wise was represented by her husband, Benjamin S. Wise, formerly of the Kimberley Diamond Company.

—WARRICK FRERES.—Harry Warrick, doing business as Warrick Freres, dealer in essential oils and perfumers' materials, at 252 Greenwich street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Bowman without preference. The business was established here in 1878 as a branch of Warrick Freres of Grasse, France, and has ever since been in charge of the assignor. He has been sole partner here since December, 1893, when he exchanged his interest in Warrick Freres of Grasse for the sole agency of that firm in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A year ago his inventory showed assets of $46,000, liabilities of $16,700, due in this city, London, and Grasse. For a long time past business has been dull and profits small.

Out of Town.

—C. M. RAYNOR COMPANY.—At Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday, the C. M. Raynor Company, booksellers and stationers, filed trust mortgages aggregating $10,000.

—DECAMP-LEVY COMPANY.—At Cincinnati yesterday the Decamp-Levy Company, wholesale saddlery manufacturers, assigned. The liabilities are placed at $80,000.

—LINCOLN B. WELLS.—At Deerfield, Mass., yesterday, a voluntary assignment was made by Lincoln B. Wells, farmer and dealer in cream and milk. His liabilities are about $25,000, about $20,000 being secured and $5,000 unsecured. His assets are a house and several tracts of land in Deerfield, farming stock, &c.

—CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY.—At Cincinnati yesterday W. F. Callahan & Co., manufacturers of ice-making machinery, filed a petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Consumers' Ice Company. The petitioners are creditors of the company, and they aver that the company is unable to pay interest or principal of their claim of $20,000 of balance due for machinery.

Judgments.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

ABENHEIM, Max, and Baruch Kaufman —S. Ashner $1,164

American Ball Nozzle Co.—The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co 919

BOYS, James—C. S. Albert 29

BRADY, Matthew—A. Halliday 127

BRASSELL, Matt T.—J. C. Crans 171

BYRNE, Peter—The Emerald & P. Brewing Co 68

CALLAHAN, Michael J.—A. Koltboff and others 209

CARLIN, John—German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 7,823

CARDENALE, Gerardo—M. Ermino 125

CLAPP, Ozro W. and Dwight O.—W. G. Newman 11,507

CLARK, C. Cooper—A. Klipstein 264

CONKLING, Frederick A.—The Southern Compo-Board Co 246

CROSHER, Henry C.—W. T. Dobson 90

DOYING, Ira E.—J. H. Proctor and another, costs 612

DWYER, Patrick W.—J. J. Martin and others (as Police Board) 66

EDWARDS, William I.—S. E. Bernheimer and another 360

FAGAN, William—S. Liebman's Sons Brewing Company 43

FERRIS, Daniel J., and Joseph C. Rehill—Kate B. Laimbeer 370

FIDELITY PRINTING COMPANY—G. L. Peirce 2,066

FORCE, Bellmer H.—Dame & Townsend Company 298

FREEMAN, Frank C.—M. Ethel Mayer.. 10

GALLO, Salvatore and Antonio—H. and F. Meier 139

GOLDGRABE, Martin D.—R. W. Silles, Jr. 87

GRAY, Lydia—Elizabeth Landsberg 87

GREGORY, Margaret E., Isabel M., and A. J. Jacob—Credit Lyonnais 3,933

GRIFFA, Michael A.—E. Garnier and another 86

HEINEMAN, George P.—P. Hafner 520

HIGINBOTHAN, Thomas B., and Peter McCormick—William H. Crawford and another 84

HIRSCHFIELD, Maurice—C. F. Biele.... 119

HOFFMIER, John E. and John D., and Charles C. Cokefair—The Freeport Bank. 5,259

HOLDEN, Warren B.—H. H. Cahn..... 398

HUNT, Charles F.—A. Wick 189

HURD, Augustus—A. Wick 260

HYER, Walter E., and John L. Linehan—Charles J. Brewer 641

INDELLI, Pietro—L. Bianco 52

JEFFERSON, Thomas—Theodore Roosevelt and others, (as Police Board)..... 57

JESSER, Andrew C.—F. Brandt..... 50

KARST, Stella A. and John D., Jr.—The National Bank of Commerce, New York 2,370

KASSCHAU, Emil—Theodore Roosevelt and others, &c 58

KAUFMAN, Regina—D. Lees, receiver, &c 4,532

KEDENBURG, John H.—F. Duhrkop.... 2,972

KIRK, Malachi F.—G. H. and F. H. Stege 85

LAMBERT, John A.—J. Livingston..... 31

LENNON, William F.—William Landy.. 361

LESSER, Tobias, Israel, and Simon—A. L. Lesher and others 79

LOONIE, Maurice—J. C. Childs and an other 79

LUES, August, and Wesley Ellis—Irving National Bank 116

McGUIRE, Henry M.—J. Bryan..... 81

McINERY, Patrick J.—E. Fitzgerald..... 232

MEANY, Richard S.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, (Board of Police)..... 62

MEEKS, Samuel A.—H. H. Smith..... 73

MEYERS, George H. and Amelia A.—H. Moss 3,014

MILBURY, L. A. Wilmot—S. Milbury..... 5,253

MONJO, Domenico M.—Union Trust Company of New York 190

MORGAN, Jane—Charles S. Albert..... 26

NEWMAN, William M.—J. V. Campbell.. 25

O'BRIEN, John J.—S. V. R. Cruger and others 73

O'CONNOR, Patrick—L. Schneider..... 1,013

O'CONNOR, William W.—F. D. Grant and others, as Police Board 58

OLSTEIN,

THE DAUNTLESS DELAYED

SHE ASKS FOR CLEARANCE PAPERS AND IS REFUSED THEM.

Still in Custody of a Revenue Officer at Jacksonville—Her Officers Deny that She Has Been to Cuba.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—Although the steam tug Dauntless is in custody of an officer of the revenue cutter Boutwell, as a result of her last trip, from which she returned Monday night, her owner, W. A. Bisbee, this morning applied for clearance papers for the steamer to go to Nuevitas, Cuba, with a cargo of arms and ammunition. W. A. Bisbee, George R. Foster, and Capt. W. Myers called at the Custom House and made a formal application for the clearance of the vessel.

Deputy Collector Hopkins, who is in charge of the office during the absence of Collector Bisbee, refused to grant the clearance until authorized to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury. At the request of the owner, he telegraphed the Secretary for permission to clear the vessel. Secretary Carlisle replied ordering the Colleotor to refuse clearance until further orders. The officers of the Dauntless still deny that they have been to Cuba. All that can be got from them is that they transferred the men and cargo taken from No Name Key to another vessel, presumably the Bermuda.

Nothing has yet been done toward libeling the Dauntless for violating the navigation laws by going into foreign waters without clearing, or violating the neutrality laws. It is probable that a libel of information will be filed in a day or two.

AN AMERICAN TO BE TRIED.

He Was Arrested in Havana as a Political Suspect.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Dr. Betancourt, a dentist of this city, and a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested here last month as a political suspect, will be tried by a civil court. The charges which he will have to answer are that he was connected with conspirators who formed groups in the Central Park for the spread of the rebel propaganda, and received and distributed rebel letters.

Gen. Inclan, while reconnoitring in the Lechuga Hills, dispersed a rebel party, killing fourteen of them, including the insurgent Prefect. The troops destroyed 300 huts and plantations.

Captain General Weyler has refused to allow a demonstration in his honor that his admirers had intended to make to-night.

AMERICAN DENTISTS ABROAD.

They Are Allowed to Work in Very Few Foreign Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The State Department has secured from its diplomatic officers at the European capitals and from the Minister at Honolulu the qualifications necessary for American dentists to practice in those countries. In Austria-Hungary there is only one so-called American dentist practicing, and he received a special permit from the Emperor after renouncing his American citizenship and becoming naturalized in Austria. His special imperial permit allowed him to employ two assistants without regard to their nationality. With this exception foreign dentists are practically excluded from the empire, as no foreign diplomas are accepted. In Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hawaii, Russia, Switzerland, and Great Britain examinations must be passed in those countries. Some years ago the diplomas of Harvard and the University of Michigan were accepted in England, but since 1893 no foreign diplomas have been recognized.

In Greece, after foreign diplomas are "authenticated" by the Government, an additional examination must be taken. In the Netherlands only Belgian, German, British, French, Austrian, and Swiss diplomas are recognized. In Portugal the candidate must be proficient in the language of the country. In Russia the examinations are rigid to an almost prohibitive degree, and in Switzerland the examinations are conducted in the French, German, or Italian tongues. Swedish citizenship is the first requisite under the law for the practice of dentistry in Sweden.

In Mexico American diplomas are freely recognized without restrictions. In Rome foreigners are permitted to practice only among people of their own nationality.

The reports indicate that the term American as applied to dentistry popularly signifies superiority, but the medical authorities of the various countries, as a rule, take a different view of the matter, and most of the official restrictions are aimed directly at American competition.

THE BURDEN JEWELS AGAIN.

Controller Fitch Refuses to Pay Morton, Bliss & Co.'s Bill.

Morton, Bliss & Co., the bankers, who acted for the District Attorney's office in handling the jewels belonging to Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, after they had been recovered in London from the thieves who stole them, have an account of $531, their charges and expenses in the case, for the payment of which they are likely to wait a long time unless Controller Fitch changes his mind.

After the arrest of the thieves, Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, acting with the consent of Col. Fellows, engaged Morton, Bliss & Co., through their London house, to take care of the jewels, and as the identity of these constituted a very material link in the evidence against the thieves, they were sent to the District Attorney's office by the bankers to be used in the prosecution. The bankers presented their bill last July, and were informed that their claim would be allowed, but could not be paid until after Jan. 1, 1897, as there was no money available to pay it.

When Mr. Olcott took charge of the office he took the ground that Mr. Burden should pay the bill, since he was the beneficiary of the office's action, but that since his predecessor had allowed it, it should be paid by the county. He accordingly directed that the bill be sent to Controller Fitch for certification. That officer declines to certify the bill claiming that it is not a proper charge against the city, but should be paid by Mr. Burden. The bill has not yet been submitted to Mr. Burden.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters: New York—Virginia Jones, Cortland; Charles W. Blackman, Caledonia. New Jersey—Herman J. Kohlhaas, Paterson.

The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: A. Baldridge, MacDougall; B. A. Rust, Moira; F. G. Avery, North Broadalbin; C. H. Collins, Parma.

Candidates Need Not Be Citizens.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The State Civil Service Commission has removed the qualification of citizenship in the State of New York for candidates entering junior physician and medical interne examinations. This has been found necessary because a sufficient number have within the past year failed to take the examinations for these positions. An examination of applicants for these positions will be held by the commission in Albany, Feb. 4.

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements for Its Twentieth Anniversary.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The twentieth anniversary of the organization of the New York State Bar Association will be celebrated in Albany Jan. 19 and 20. Postmaster General William L. Wilson will deliver the annual oration Jan. 19 on "Some Points in the Working of Our Constitutional System." This oration will be followed by an address by the Hon. Walter S. Logan, who will take for his subject "A Few Suggestions on Lord Chief Justice Russell's Address at Saratoga."

Following is the order of the papers to be read Jan. 20: "A View of the New York State Bar Association as Seen from the Standpoint of Its Twentieth Anniversary," Martin W. Cooke; "Historic Methods of Law Reform," Prof. Charles A. Collin; "How the Battle of Lexington Was Looked upon in England or a Celebrated Trial Before Lord Mansfield," John Winslow; "Examinations in Law for Admission to the Bar in the State of New York," Franklin M. Danaher; "Statutory Revision," W. H. Johnson.

Among the questions for discussion by the members will be the following: "Are the opinions of our courts too lengthy? What, if anything, is the remedy?"

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Callicoon Elgin Creamery Company of Callicoon, Sullivan County; capital, $4,500. Directors—John Mootz, W. F. Knemm, George Weyrauch, Valentine Mauer, Jacob Yager, of Callicoon.

—Colonial Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Frank G. Smith, New York; Edwin D. Worcester, Jr., New York, and Edward W. Seymour of Brooklyn.

—J. R. Donnelly Company of Brooklyn, to cut and decorate glass and glassware; capital, $20,000. Directors—James R. Donnelly and Mary A. Donnelly of Brooklyn, and Heimert A. Swenson of Brooklyn.

—W. B. Odell & Co. of Auburn, to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations; capital, $2,000. Directors—W. B. Odell of Auburn and E. L. Hickok, A. T. Holland, H. A. Holstead and others of Auburn.

—The Granite Building Company of Rochester, to deal in real estate; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Rufus A. Sibley, Alexander M. Lindsay, Thomas S. Johnson, Andrew J. Townson, and Thomas B. Ryder of Rochester.

—The Eagle Bay Hotel Company of Old Forge, Herkimer County; capital, $10,000. Directors—David C. Wood of Herkimer, Patrick Moynenan of Glens Falls, Dwight B. Sperry of Old Forge, Dennis Moynenan of Newcomb, and J. George Thompson of Blue Mountain.

—The Yonkers Choral Society, to conduct a musical association in the City of Yonkers. Board of Governors—Robert G. Jackson, Guy Phillips, E. E. Vinaud, Charles F. Young, the Rev. A. B. Carver, the Rev. James T. Bixby, Percy C. Myers, John K. Bangs, Fisher A. Baker, Dora S. Innis, Amanda S. Robinson, Elizabeth C. Phimps, and Lizzie E. Reid, all of Yonkers.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

EASTERN NEW YORK and NEW ENGLAND, generally fair, followed by increasing cloudiness Friday afternoon, variable winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, and VIRGINIA, threatening weather, warmer, easterly to southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, partly cloudy, warmer, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair, warmer, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, partly cloudy, warmer in eastern portions, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy, warmer, light southeasterly to southerly winds. OHIO, threatening, warmer, light southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, threatening weather, followed Friday night by snow, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, cloudy weather, with probably light snow Friday night, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy with probably light snow flurries in extreme northeast portion Friday night, southerly winds. IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and MISSOURI, generally fair, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, colder, in extreme northern portion, westerly to northwesterly winds.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WEST END AV., 779, CORNER 103D ST.—Large second floor front room; handsomely furnished; also other desirable rooms; location, table, and service first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

79 WEST 45TH ST.—Furnished apartments.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; private family; soups, entrées game, all kinds of desserts; best city references; wages, $30 to $35. H. S., 159 East 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant as cook and laundress, or to do cooking alone; best references; city, country. 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in private family; good city references; can be seen. L. O., 19 Greenwich Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant as cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city references. L. R., 121 West 40th St.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; first-class; in private family; wages, $30 or $35. 333 East 28th St., first floor; call for two days.

COOK.—By first-class English cook in private family; good city references. 19 Greenwich Av., near 10th St.

COOK.—By good cook and baker; assist with washing; good reference. 348 West 17th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker and trimmer; has missing vistasses of the best patrons of Paris; furnish form; want more customers; home, or by day or week; references. 118 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; out or home; best of reference; ball and walking costumes. 316 West 31st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to place a housemaid or parlormaid. Can be seen from 10 to 12 Friday morning at 10 West 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; lived many years in American family; can alter dresses; stylish hairdresser and good seamstress; good reference. 316 East 33d St.; ring twice; no cards.

MAID, &c.—By a refined French Protestant girl as first-class maid, hairdresser, good packer, and seamstress; best city references. M. C., 251 West 24th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVerness.—By well-educated young person; speaks several languages fluently; fine needleworker; references. 154 E. 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; reference. Mrs. Ryan, 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress; assist with chamberwork; private family; reference. Call, two days, McDonald, 405 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family, personal reference. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent and trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse or for growing child; city, country, or travel; doctor's recommendation. 10 West 44th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; understands sterilizing milk. Call at present employer's on Friday or Saturday morning, 47 West 72d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by the day; understands dressmaking and all family sewing; reference. Address, by letter, Miss K. Driscoll, 183 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman by the day to wait on lunch or dinners; city reference. M. A., Box 281 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG American Protestant girl desires position with refined family or couple; city or country; is very obliging and very fond of children. Address Orphan, Box 154 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced man; best city references from present employer. G. L., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; sober; willing; city reference; good valet and silver cleaner. Emil, 150 East 32d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede in private family; good city references. Carl, 155 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—Where parlormaid is kept; English; age 35; single; personal reference. G., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; 20 years' experience, moderate wages. Expert, Times Agency, 240 East 79th St.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss French; competent; understands a first-class service; clean, saber; first-class references. Arthur, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or PORTER.—By a young colored man; make himself generally useful. W. H. Gray, 174 East 74th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' highest metropolitan (accessible) references; stylish appearance; skillful driver; sober, obliging, trustworthy; expectations moderate. Coachman, 152 East 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGGIST.—By junior clerk; experienced German prescriptionist. Druggist, 550 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JANITOR.—For two to four houses; reference; security. J. Short, 222 East 57th St.

POULTRY.—By young man with five years' practical experience in the poultry business on poultry plant as manager or assistant; thoroughly competent, references. S. K., Box 512 Tarrytown, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED, COOK.—A lady desires a thoroughly competent cook, willing and obliging, with good city references; Protestant preferred. Address, giving references and stating wages desired, H. W., Box 152 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An office boy in a law office; sixteen years of age; salary, $3 a week. Address, in own handwriting, stating qualifications, B., Box 208, Times office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, January 5th, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. January 18th, 1897, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York Subsistence stores, viz.: salt beef, baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, candles, salt, canned articles, flavoring extracts, syrups, spices, stationery, tobacco, soaps, starch, brushes, matches, towels, &c., &c. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., contained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened January 18th, 1897, and addressed to Major J. F. WESTON, C. S., U. S. A.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., DECEMBER 14, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) JANUARY 13, 1897, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Lady Furness (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie"); at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.");) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam");) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia");) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacao, and Curupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Progreso, per steamship Habana, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Habana";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 325 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31, at 1:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1896.

PROPOSALS

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of the electric wiring and fixtures in the following structures:

Brick building for workshops in the first story and rooms for employes in the second story at Ward's Island, New York City;

Kitchen building connecting with the Verplanck Building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Laundry building at Ward's Island, New York City;

Brick building for female employes at Ward's Island, New York City;

Frame building for male employes at Central Islip, L. I., for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 P. M. Monday, January 11th, 1897, to HENRY E. HOWLAND, President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric wiring business and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere.

Proposals must be for the whole work and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Drawings and specifications may be seen and forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard.—January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened January 19, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon January 19, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard a quantity sewing silk, spool cotton, bone buttons, twill, squillgees, hand and leg irons, plate powder, marline spikes, hose fittings, fishing leads, brooms, brushes, bath brick, lantern globes, leather, batting, sheet lead, packing, shellac, lard oil, turpentine, linseed oil, alcohol, japan drier, varnishes, sal soda, pumice stone, wrought iron pipe, valves, brass pipe fittings, files, unbleached cotton drill, worsted tape, knife lanyards, and tinned vegetables. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., FEBRUARY 2, 1897, for furnishing this Department with ammunition for 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, as follows: 1,000 rounds A. P. shell, complete; 1,500 rounds common or segmental cast-iron shell; 250 rounds canister. All to conform in manufacture, ballistic, and other requirements with specifications, etc., for ammunition for 6-pounder rapid-fire guns. Bidders will state price of each complete round of ammunition packed in approved packing boxes and delivered at New York Arsenal, N. Y., and how soon the ammunition can be delivered. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information can be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ord.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.—Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, January 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FEBRUARY 4, 1897, for 34,000 pounds smokeless powder for sea-coast guns. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

Winter Cruises

of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Boadway, N. Y.

EGYPT and HOLY LAND

Ascent of the NILE by Tourist Steamer.

Departures of COOK'S Select Parties from New York, Feb. 13, March 6.

For FLORIDA next conducted parties leave New York, Feb. 5 and 9.

For JAPAN and CHINA next conducted party from San Francisco March 4.

Conducted parties and independent tickets issued for travel throughout the world.

Write for programme. All particulars free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1225 Broadway New York.
Established Over Half a Century.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE Tuesday, Sat., Jan. 9, 9 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Potrot..Sat. Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up. Inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent. No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Jan. 9, 10 AM | Campania, Jan. 30, 2 PM
Lucania, Jan. 16, 2 PM | Umbria, Feb. 6 8:30 AM
Servia, Jan. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM
From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Jan. 13, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 26, Noon | Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
M. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
COMANCHE Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 8
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Jan. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Jan. 12
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cen't & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. E. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES from N.Y.
SUNNY SEA TRIPS FOR WINTER MONTHS.
Tickets to all Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Hot Springs, Ark., &c. We mail free our 56-page book
"WINTER TOURS."
C. H. Mallory & Co., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | *Normania, Fe. 13, 11 AM
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 16th and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris, Southampton (London), & Hamburg
SPRING SEASON BEGINS MARCH 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Jan. 13 | PARIS.....Feb. 3
NEW YORK....Jan. 20 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | NEW YORK....Feb. 17
WINTER CRUISE
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, Jan. 13, 1 PM | Noordland, Jan. 27, noon
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Steamers sail from San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place. Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, Apl 19, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Feb. 8.. MIOWERA, March 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 333 Broadway. For freight rates only, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara

PEEKAMOOSE CASE VERDICT

KEEPER BURGER GETS JUDGMENT FOR $300 FOR INJURIES.

John Quincy Adams Ward and Elmer F. Van Wagenen the Defendants—History of A Club's Troubles.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, held in the Court House in this city, Judge Edwards presiding, the jury in the case of Homer Burger against John Quincy Adams Ward and Elmer F. Van Wagenen found a verdict for $300 damages in favor of the plaintiff.

The action was brought by Burger to recover damages from the defendants for injuries received by him at their hands on Sept. 21, 1894, when he was forcibly ejected from the lodge of the Peekamoose Fishing Club by them when he went to the lodge for the purpose of serving a legal paper on Mr. Ward, one of the defendants. Burger charged that when he was ejected from the lodge his hip was badly injured, and the fingers of his right hand were seized and bent back so far by Mr. Ward that he has not since been able to use his hand to any great extent. After buffeting him and hammering him with their fists until they were tired, Burger said he was picked up by Mr. Ward and hurled through a window of the clubhouse.

The Peekamoose Fishing Club, at the lodge of which the fracas occurred, is a club composed of three New York gentlemen—John Quincy Adams Ward, the sculptor; Anthony W. Dimock, and William T. Wentworth. In years gone by all of these gentlemen were well known in society circles in the city.

The club's property lies in the town of Denning, in Ulster County, and the lodge is built at the headwaters of the Rondout Creek, at the foot of Peekamoose Mountain, one of the mountains in the Catskill range. The country surrounding the club's property is as wild and as picturesque as can be imagined, and the spot is an ideal one for the location of a fishing club, being far removed from the haunts of man. The lodge itself stands alone in the forest primeval in lonely solitude, there being no other house or habitation within many miles of it.

In days long since past the three owners and members of the club dwelt Summer after Summer with their wives and families in the lodge, and whiled away their time in fishing for the wary trout in the waters of the Rondout Creek and in the streams that abound in that locality.

At last discord came in the guise of a woman—the wife of Mr. Wentworth, one of the members of the club—and ere long, it is said, this discontent of Mr. Dimock and Mr. Ward found vent in words that would not bear repetition, and the dissolution of the club was threatened. Soon Mr. Dimock and Mr. Ward became angered at each other, and then the most bitter fight began between the trio of clubmen. Each of the men in turn applied to the courts to have the other evicted from the club's lodge, and at different times each of them was successful, and managed to gain possession of the clubhouse, only to be turned out within a short time by an order granted to one of the others by some court of law.

In September, 1894, after a fierce fight, not only in the courts, but also in the woods surrounding the club's lodge between the rival factions, in which at different times deadly weapons were used by the contestants, although no serious damage was done to any of them, the trouble finally assumed a new aspect, Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Dimock forming an alliance for the purpose of ousting Mr. Ward from the possession of the clubhouse.

When Fall came and both of the gentlemen mentioned returned to the city, they made arrangements to leave a resident of Bull Run, a settlement in the near vicinity of the clubhouse, in charge of the lodge for the Winter, so as to keep Mr. Ward from gaining possession of it. Accordingly Homer Burger, the plaintiff in the case that was tried to-day, took possession of the lodge, guaranteeing to keep Mr. Ward out of it.

Within a few weeks after he had settled in the lodge Mr. Ward, armed with a dispossess warrant, visited the Peekamoose lodge in company with a mountain constable and directed the constable to obey the mandate of the warrant, which had been secured from a mountain Justice of the Peace, and within a brief space of time Mr. Burger, his wife, and all of his household goods and chattels were thrust out of the lodge and Mr. Ward installed himself therein as sole owner and custodian of the Peekamoose Fishing Club.

Then it was that Burger informed his employers, Mr. Dimock and Mr. Wentworth, of his being dispossessed, and they came to Kingston the next day, and, presenting the necessary affidavits, procured from County Judge Clearwater an order staying proceedings in the war. This was given to Burger to serve, and he did so, or tried to, at least. He went to the lodge, and being unable to serve the writ on either Mr. Ward or the constable, he bravely entered the house, where he met with a warm reception.

Then occurred what is known among the natives of that locality as the "battle of Bull Run," that being the name of the little settlement of six houses some miles distant from the scene of the affray.

Burger, when he entered the club lodge, believed, as did Wentworth and Dimock, that the stay granted by Judge Clearwater was retroactive and that when served on Ward it would again place them in possession and occupancy of the property. Mr. Ward said to-day that as far as he was concerned the matter was not yet ended.

UNION CABMEN QUIET.

Only Two Arrests Made Yesterday—No Sympathetic Strike.

The striking cab drivers were quieter yesterday than they have been for several days.

In the evening a new driver, Wallace Winafield of 122 West Twenty-first Street, was driving a passenger down Broadway, and when near Twenty-eighth Street, Isaac Priest, a union driver, whose stand is at the Hoffman House, crowded him against the curb and tried to wrench his wheel off. Just then a cable car struck Priest's cab, throwing it against Winafield's cab, and the three vehicles were tangled. Priest's horse was thrown down, and the dashboard of his cab was stove in. The dashboard of the car was also damaged. A policeman arrested Priest and locked him up in the Tenderloin Police Station. Only one other arrest was made.

A rumor was spread yesterday that the Liberty Dawn Association was going to order a sympathetic strike in all the livery stables in the city. Delegate John Mahr said that no sympathetic strikes would be ordered. The men who were working in other stables were being assessed for the support of the strikers, and if they, too, were to strike, there would be no funds forthcoming.

NOTE LEFT BY BURGLARS.

They Praised Henry B. Day's Whisky and Condemned His Silver.

"Dear Sir—Your whisky is very good, but your silverware is very bad."

That was the note found on a table in the dining room of Henry B. Day, at Fairmount Avenue and Britton Street, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. It had been written by burglars who had visited the house during the night.

They had ransacked the lower rooms and had eaten supper at Mr. Day's table, leaving upon it two empty decanters and other things. There were also several pieces of plated ware that had been tested and practically destroyed. The thieves had carried away four silver knives, three tablespoons, and a silver rod. Admission had been gained by sawing out a panel of the front door.

CHAPMAN HEARING BEGINS.

Police Captain on Trial for the Seeley Dinner Raid.

The trial room at Police Headquarters was filled with a motly crowd yesterday afternoon. The fashionable man about town and the man who goes to court to keep warm were there. Most of the persons were drawn by curiosity, but a number were there in obedience to subpoenas.

Police Captain George S. Chapman was on trial for unlawfully interrupting the dinner given by Herbert Barnum Seeley at Sherry's on the night of Dec. 19. Some of the fashionable men were witnesses against the Captain. They were guests at the dinner.

The trial began before Police Commissioner Grant shortly after 3 o'clock. To the right of Col. Grant sat Commissioner Parker, who is to act as legal adviser to him. Directly in front of the desk sat Chief of Police Conlin, the prosecutor. Beside the Chief sat Col. E. C. James, chief counsel. With him were Alderman Benjamin Hall, attorney for the Seeleys, and Lawyer Thomas Thatcher, who represents Mr. Sherry. Upon the other side of the table sat W. S. Hart, attorney for Capt. Chapman. W. F. Howe sat within the railing. He appeared, he said, for "Little Egypt." A number of other lawyers were present, and each witness seemed to have counsel.

The charges against Capt. Chapman were read to him shortly after 3 o'clock. "What have you to say?" asked Commissioner Grant. "Not guilty!" replied Lawyer Hart, sharply.

Then Chief Conlin outlined the case. He read all the letters from Mr. Seeley and Mr. Sherry, and affidavits of the various parties.

Permission to question the witnesses for the prosecution was given to Col. James.

Lawyer Hart requested that all witnesses be excluded from the courtroom. This was granted.

Charles R. Wilson, assistant manager of Sherry's, was the first witness. His testimony was to the effect that when he opened the door to let out the theatrical agent's assistant, Capt. Chapman brushed past him, accompanied by two men, and went directly up stairs to the dining hall. He said he asked Chapman what he wanted, but received no reply. Alexander A. Duckman, the theatrical agent's assistant, testified practically to the same set of facts. He acknowledged, however, that some one had said "Police Captain" as the three men were going up the stairs.

James H. Phipps, the theatrical agent who furnished the entertainment, testified that Capt. Chapman came into the dressing room of the performers and began upbraiding them. His testimony brought out nothing new. He said: "He (Chapman) came into the room aggressively, but left apologetic." At the end of the room, he said, was a temporary stage, where all the performers acted.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

RECEIVER FOR HAMMERSTEIN.

Pittsburg Firm Secures the Appointment of Andrew Freedman.

Andrew Freedman yesterday was appointed receiver for Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, by Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court, pending the trial of a suit brought by A. M. Byers & Co. of Pittsburg. It is on the calendar for hearing next Monday. This suit was brought two months ago to set aside certain deeds by which Mr. Hammerstein conveyed a portion of his property to his wife, Malvina, and his two sons, Arthur and William.

Mr. Hammerstein's alleged indebtedness to Byers & Co. is in the form of a judgment for $7,808.39, secured Dec. 9, on a claim for materials furnished in the construction of the Olympia last year. After the judgment had been filed the firm tried unsuccessfully to collect it, and the suit to set aside the conveyances followed. The application for the appointment of a receiver has been pending six weeks.

The property involved in the litigation is the Olympia Theatre, the Harlem Opera House, and other property in Harlem, some of which stands in Mr. Hammerstein's name, and the remainder in the name of Mrs. Hammerstein and the two sons.

The plaintiffs claim that there is not enough property now standing in Mr. Hammerstein's name to pay the amount of their judgment, and allege that the conveyances that have been made were designed for the evasion of debt. Mrs. Hammerstein and her sons are enjoined by the order appointing Mr. Freedman receiver from disposing of the property transferred to them, pending the action brought by Byers & Co.

Mr. Freedman did not file his bond or attempt to take possession of the Hammerstein properties as receiver yesterday, and the performances at the theatres went on the same as usual. Mr. Hammerstein saw the reporters at his office in the Olympia at 9 o'clock, and made this statement concerning his affairs:

"My attorneys, Messrs. Root & Clark, will appear in Justice Smyth's court tomorrow morning and deposit the amount of the judgment of A. M. Byers & Co., pending the trial next Monday of the action to set aside my conveyances of property. I am advised that this will effectually dispose of the appointment of a receiver, and leave my property in the present hands.

"I have not paid this judgment on account of the complications growing out of the bursting of the pipes at the Olympia last year. The entire amount of judgments outstanding against me does not exceed $33,000. The property I own exceeds this by a large amount. By the accident last year I lost fully $100,000, but I have settled every claim growing out of it excepting two."

The Will of Mr. Stickney Sustained.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of the Congregational Church Building Society of New York against Charlotte Stickney Everett, remanded the case, and decided the costs should be paid out of the estate. This sustains the will of the late Joseph Henry Stickney, in which a conditional bequest amounting to $400,000 is made to the society.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—A fashionable company attended the first of a series of three song recitals by Miss Sally Frothingham Akers at Sherry's yesterday morning. Mrs. Akers's selections included old and new French songs, early English ballads, American folk songs, and the latest ballads by American composers. She was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Charles B. Foote.

—Miss Edith Plummer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer, 44 East Thirty-fifth Street, made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception and tea given by her mother. The débutante was prettily gowned in lemon-colored silk, trimmed with old lace. She carried a huge shower bouquet of pink roses. She was assisted in receiving the guests by her cousin, Miss Plummer, and several of this season's young buds.

—The new Society Music Club, organized by Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, was entertained by the former at her residence, 250 Fifth Avenue, last evening. An excellent musical programme was interpreted by M. Gregorowitsch, violinist, and Victor Beigel, pianist. M. Gregorowitsch played Bach's "Aria," Vieuxtemp's "Reverie," Wieniawski's "Obertass," and Grieg's "Sonate in F major as a duet. Victor Beigel's selections were Schumann's "Sonate," (opus II.,) Schutt's "Romanze," and Grieg's "An den Frühling."

—A well-attended social affair yesterday afternoon was the first of a series of musical and literary recitals, held at the residence of Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, 16 East Eleventh Street. Readings interpreting the work of Sidney Lanier were had, and addresses were made by Dr. Edward Eggleston, Hamilton W. Mabie, Charles Dudley Warner, and Dudley Buck. David Bispham sang a solo, the words of which were written by Sidney Lanier and the music by Dudley Buck. Mrs. Lanier and Richard Watson Gilder followed with readings from Lanier's works, and Mlle. Camille Seygard sang Lanier's song, "May the Maiden Violet Laden," with music by Reginald De Koven, who acted as accompanist.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER OF STOCK CERTIFICATES HELD BY TRUSTEE.—Among the assets of the estate of the late Samuel Wetmore upon his death, several years ago, were certificates of stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Utica, Susquehanna and Western, and the Warren Railroad Company, aggregating about 500 shares. Desiring to sell this stock and reinvest the proceeds, William B. Wetmore, surviving trustee under the will of Samuel Wetmore, found that delivery of a certificate standing in the name of a trustee or executor, with power of attorney indorsed thereon, was not considered good, and that a purchaser was not bound to accept such certificates with such indorsement as a good delivery. Then a difficulty arose in reference to getting the transfer agent of these railroads to transfer the stock on the books of the company in the name of the intending purchaser, it being matter of doubt whether the trustee had power under the terms of the will to sell these particular shares for the purpose of reinvestment. Mr. Wetmore then applied to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court for peremptory writs of mandamus directing the transfer agents of the companies to transfer the certificates on the books of the company to Edward S. Hatch, the purchaser, upon affidavits showing that under the rules of the Stock Exchange as between parties dealing through members of the Exchange, the purchaser of stock has the option to require transfer by the seller, and that a good delivery could not be made by power of attorney from the trustee, indorsed on the certificates. On behalf of the railroad authorities no objection was made to this form of proceedings, provided the court had jurisdiction. Justice Truax yesterday denied the application, holding that a mandamus did not lie to compel such transfer, for the reason that the relator has a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law, by an action against the corporation for the value of the stock claimed, or an action in equity to compel such transfer.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT COMPLICATION.—Domenico Russo, who had a lease of 73 Murray Street from Giovanni Rossi, for three years and eight months from last July, brought summary proceedings in a District Court to dispossess Nicola Yuzzolini, who was in possession of part of the premises under a prior lease, made by Rossi for four years from last April. On Russo's appeal from a final order given in those proceedings in favor of the tenant, the Appellate Term, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion, held among other things that where an owner has leased a part of certain premises and subsequently leases to another the entire premises without mention of the existing lease of a part, such subsequent lease operates as an assignment of rent due from the prior lessee; that in such a case the subsequent lessee is entitled to maintain summary proceedings against the prior lessees for non-payment, and that a Justice of a District Court does not lose jurisdiction in summary proceedings, although the title to real property comes in question.

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A CHARITABLE INCOMPETENT'S PETITION GRANTED.—Johanna B. Widmayer, who is eighty-three years old, and who resides at 137 East Sixty-first Street, which house she owns, was declared an incompetent person about two years ago, on the petition of her granddaughter, and a committee was appointed of her person and estate. She has an income of $6,000 a year from the estate of her husband, the principal being held by the United States Trust Company, as trustee. The old lady, notwithstanding her legal disability, recently petitioned the Supreme Court that a portion of her income be paid to Katherine Widmayer, also aged eighty-three, and poor and infirm, who is the widow of the petitioner's brother-in-law, Gottlieb Widmayer. The application, which was joined in by petitioner's son, was granted by Justice Truax.

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WORK FOR A CITY UNDER CONTRACT.—John J. Montgomery and Samuel F. Pease, who constructed a sewer under a contract with the city, subsequently brought suit in the late Superior Court for damages based upon the increased cost of the work because of the action of an Inspector of the Park Department in delaying the work through his rejection of materials which were in accordance with the plans and specifications. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed a judgment dismissing the complaint, holding that one who performs work for a city under a contract providing for the appointment of an official Inspector to inspect the materials and approve of the same before payment cannot, after the completion of the work, maintain an action against the city for damages resulting from delay occasioned by the official Inspector's arbitrary and unreasonable objection to materials sought to be used.

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UNCONSTITUTIONAL DISCRIMINATION IN DIVORCE LAW.—It was recently held by the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey in Middleton against Middleton that a statute permitting a limited divorce for adultery or desertion, attended by special consequences with regard to property rights, on the application of a person holding conscientious scruples against absolute divorce, and not otherwise, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitutions of the State of New Jersey and of the United States; that a classification defined only by inquiry into the private opinions of an individual party is not such as the principles of constitutional construction will sustain. The court held that "a law which imposes upon one person a kind of divorce which, for the same offense, it cannot apply to another because the consort of the former holds certain opinions which the consort of the latter does not, is a law which does not classify in conformity with the requirements just enumerated; and the fact that the person who suffers from such discrimination is an offender, does not change the character of such legislation or justify an infraction of constitutional principles."

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UNLAWFUL PREFERENCE.—The day after a suit was brought by Jacob Levy against the Swick Piano Company, a domestic corporation, which had been for some time insolvent, a judgment was entered therein upon an offer of judgment. Levy then issued execution, and intervened in proceedings under judgments by various creditors of the company, whereby a fund in the Twenty-third Ward Bank, belonging to the insolvent corporation, was paid to the Sheriff, and succeeded in having various supplementary orders vacated so as to have the fund subject only to the execution issued under his judgment. Then James Messiter, as receiver, brought an action to set aside and declare void the Levy judgment, and payment of the fund to Levy was stayed. The ground of the receiver's suit was that from the facts stated the Levy judgment fell within the statutory inhibition against giving a preference, and its invalidity was claimed. Justice Beach, who tried the case, has given judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that an intent on the part of the corporation to give a preference is clearly deducible from the evidence. "The present statute," Justice Beach says, "is far more explicit and direct than its predecessor. Both were intended to prevent inequality in the distribution of the corporate assets among creditors."

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INVESTMENTS OF LIFE ESTATES.—The late Jesse Hoyt, whose will was some years ago the subject of a protracted contest, set aside trust funds for the benefit of his wife and daughter during their lives. He directed that $750,000 of the funds for his wife, "or the securities in which the same shall be invested," should be disposed of as she should direct in her will and that the balance, $500,000, "or the securities in which the same shall be invested," should be disposed of as in the provision prescribed. He used the same words in reference to the provision for his daughter, Mary Irene Hoyt. The trustees under the will invested these funds in United States bonds and other securities which they purchased at a premium. Of the interest received upon such investments they have reserved a part for the purpose of providing a fund to repair the loss that will inevitably result to the principal from the disappearance of the premium on the securities consequent upon their approaching maturity. Upon an accounting before the Surrogate, the trustees contended that they had the right in this way to make good or preserve such principal for the benefit of those to whom it shall go on the death of the daughter. The referee reported that the trustees were justified in this course. Surrogate Fitzgerald has sustained exceptions to the referee's report, holding that the intention of the testator was that the income provided for each of the beneficiaries should go to her without any deduction for the benefit of the corpus of the investment, or of those who should eventually become entitled to share in it.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The 2,300 members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association are in an enthusiastic state of mind at the present time. They have a newspaper, the first one in the history of the branch, which is to make its first appearance the 15th of this month. It is to be a bright paper of sixteen pages, a little more than magazine size, and will contain all the association news, matter of general interest, and each number an article by some prominent man. There are to be twenty editors on the paper, which may account for the unusual interest taken in it. There is to be a handsome cover design in black and white. It is the result of competitive work among the young men of the institution, the selection being made by a committee of city artists. The editors of Association Life, the name of the new paper, will be chosen, in the future, at regular intervals from among the contributors, the quantity as well as quality of work being considered. This method of selection is used in many college papers. The new paper is to be issued semi-monthly, and the subscription price will be 50 cents a year.

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The City Hall Marriage Bureau, Room 2½, in the basement, has been doing a pretty good business since the new year came in. The young women who took advantage of 1896 being a leap year are evidently reaping their harvest. There have been some seventeen or eighteen marriages already this month. Yesterday was a particularly busy day, and W. H. Carter, facetiously known in the department as Cupid No. 2, was kept busy preparing the papers which the cheerful-looking Alderman who completed Cupid's work signed. Rosie was the bride of the day. She was eighteen, and she married Frank, who was twenty-one. They were both Italians. Rosie looked older than her years and older than the bridegroom, who was smooth-faced and boyish in appearance. He gave every evidence of being a good husband, however, and smoothed down Rosie's cape when she asked him if it was straight after the ceremony was over. Marriages at the City Hall Bureau appear to be a favor to the Aldermen. The bride and groom do not say "I will" in answer to the question put to them, after the manner of more conventional weddings. They look up in the Alderman's face, and every time he stops for a breath say "Yes, Sir," as if he were making a special request for his own benefit. A German girl, Annie, who married a good-looking young Italian, is going to be a practical helpmate to her liege lord. "Take this paper," he said, handing her the certificate, and she took it and walked out beside a woman friend, while her new husband followed with a man. Annie was shabbily dressed, but Rosie, besides having a brand-new cape, dress, and gloves, wore a beautiful green hat with a white velvet crown, white plumes, and beautiful red flowers with green centres, and carried in her hands a big bouquet of natural flowers.

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An up-town store had not long ago a beautiful Moorish corner arranged in one of its windows. There was a most comfortable-looking couch, with many cushions, and a canopy and sides of rich stuffs added to the coziness of its appearance. The only out about the affair was the array of fierce-looking weapons which, hanging inside the canopy, while picturesque, destroyed the appearance of comfort and security of the couch. It gave a Damocles-and-the-sword effect which was out of place.

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A pair of good horses that changed hands last week have gone to the stables of John D. Rockefeller. It is a pair of brown mares which took the blue ribbon at the Cleveland Horse Show. Mr. Rockefeller bought them for $1,400, and will use them for coach horses.

***

The seven ages of a shoe are shown in front of a West Broadway shoe store. The proprietor has a small case standing in front of his establishment, in which he has shoes in seven different stages, from beginning to completion. "Read from 1 to 7 and see how we make them," says a card. Each age of the shoe is marked.

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The wall on the Fifth Avenue side of Central Park, with its pointed top, makes a good resting place for the sparrows in the vicinity. Twenty or thirty of them can be counted at one time in some places, and the twittering sounds as if the aviary of the Park had been misplaced.

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There have been more good resolutions in regard to keeping daily records of passing events than usual this year, dealers in diaries say. They have disposed of the stock for 1897 unusually soon. "I have only three dozen diaries left of my whole stock," one man says.

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The Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association basket ball men are practicing steadily for the first great game of the season, which is to come off a week from Saturday in Association Hall. They have been practicing three times a week for some time, and now Wenelken, Hamill, Reed, and Shields, one of the substitutes, are at work nearly every day. The team hopes to play a stronger game against the University of Pennsylvania than it did against Yale last year. There are new men in the team, young men who have played basket ball in the boys' teams, and who play a fast game. The second team of the association plays on the same night with the Brooklyn Adelphi team.

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One of the visitors for the Society for the Improvement of the Poor in Brooklyn says that out of 89 calls he made on Tuesday upon people who had applied to the society for relief, only six or seven families he reported worthy. In most of the places he found the people in houses where no attempt at cleanliness seemed to have been made. One of the cases reported as unworthy was that of a young woman who had asked for sewing to do and a supply of groceries. Her father kept a shoe store and she had a comfortable home.

BACK FROM A WEDDING TRIP.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and His Wife Return on the Majestic.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and his wife, who was Miss Grace Wilson, returned home from their wedding trip yesterday on the White Star steamship Majestic. They were met at the pier by R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Vanderbilt's father, by R. T. Wilson, Jr., her brother, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer. No member of the Vanderbilt family was there.

Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a dark tailor-made skirt and jacket, and a fur boa, and a big hat with large, black feathers. Mr. Vanderbilt seemed to be in much better health than when he went away, and it was said that he was very well. The party drove to the Wilson residence, in Fifth Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will for the present make their home. Their arrangements for the future are not yet made.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SALT.

Made in Four Trains, Which Were Started by Major McKinley.

What is said to be the largest single shipment of salt ever made arrived at Jersey City yesterday from the salt mines at Silver Springs, N. Y. It filled four trains of thirty cars each. It was transferred by floats to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for distribution to points in New England, including Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, and Boston. The order had been placed with the understanding that it was to be filled only in case of McKinley's election.

The President-elect started the first train by touching an electric button at his home in Canton. Officials of the company which shipped the salt occupied a special car attached to the first train, and all of the engines and cars were hung with bunting. Eight floats were required for the transfer in New York Harbor, and they were also decorated.

The consignment of salt included 14,222 barrels and 10,774 sacks.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR BOOKS.

The true book-lover enjoys the external richness of books almost as well as the "insides."

The right kind of cases for sumptuous books—the kind with glazed doors for protection; with drawers and cupboards for volumes of unusual sizes; in low, rambling shapes; with rich inlays or hand carvings; and, mayhap, lined with some fine, contrasting wood—are easy to find and easy to pay for when marked below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

VICTORY FOR FREEHOLDERS.

Judge Lippincott Says They May Appoint Their Committees.

Judge Lippincott, at Jersey City, yesterday gave a decision in the matter of the writs of certiorari asked for by Arthur W. Clayton, Director of the Board of Freeholders. He said he would grant the writs if Mr. Clayton wished, but added that they would not act so as to restrain the board. The writs were asked for to prevent the board from removing Director Clayton and appointing a temporary Director in his place, and also to prevent the board from depriving the Director of his power to appoint the standing committees.

In giving his decision, Judge Lippincott condemned the action of the board, and said that if it continued in its present course, its conduct would probably be referred to the Grand Jury for investigation. He said that the board seemed to be engaged in a scramble for offices without regard to the public welfare. The Court could not interfere, however, except to grant writs by which the action of the board may be reviewed by the higher court.

Judge Lippincott further said that the Director of the board had been shorn of his powers until he was now simply a presiding officer, without even the veto power. He can only enforce rules, and when he fails or refuses to do so, a temporary Director may be chosen. He also said that the law gave the board the power to name the standing committees. He advised Mr. Clayton to proceed by mandamus.

Director Clayton's counsel did not say whether they would take the writs or not.

A CINDERELLA COTILLION.

Held in Sherry's Pink Ballroom—Dancing Stopped at Midnight.

An important social event to a large number of young men and women was the second Cinderella cotillion last evening. It was held in Sherry's pink ballroom, and the prevailing color of gowns and flowers was also pink. The guests were received by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. John D. Wood, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin. After the usual Cinderella custom, the dance was promptly over at the hour of midnight, when the dancers were summoned to supper by the striking of the twelve hours. The cotillion was led "stag" in a spirited style by Louis F. Holbrook Betts. There were no favors.

Among those present were Miss Anna De Peyster, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Miss Frances La Farge, Miss Ethel De Forest, Miss A. Sturges, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Bessie Gurnee, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Miss Morgan, John Talmadge, J. Davis, J. R. Barnard, Presscott Slade, B. La Farge, T. Maynard, F. Darrach, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Miss Lucy W. Talmadge, Miss Bessie Nicholas, Miss Leland, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mrs. Henry Beekman Livingston, Miss Phelps, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Miss Hague, Miss Marie McBurney, Miss Keyes, Miss Howland, Miss Marshall, Miss Marie Hamilton, W. Pierson Hamilton, Miss Julia Pierson, Mrs. L. H. Francke, Mrs. Edward King, Miss Beatrix Jones, Miss Mahan, Miss Cornelia R. Barnes, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Livingston, Miss Emily De Peyster, Mrs. F. De Peyster, Dr. John S. Hartwell, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Roderick Terry, Jr., Charles K. Beekman, Charles W. Gould, J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., F. Lincoln S. White, Mrs. Stanford White, James R. Sheffield, J. S. Clark, Z. T. Morris, Archie Turnbull, Harry Robbins, Mrs. Henry A. Du Pont, the Misses Du Pont, Ingraham Irving, the Misses Appleton, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Alfred Peil, Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Hare, J. Montgomery Hare, Jr., the Misses De Luze, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Beatrice Demaresi, Miss Delafield, Miss Mabel Drake, the Misses Draper, the Misses Kennedy, Miss Elizabeth Z. Hume, Miss Harper, Miss Marion Groves, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, and Miss Mary Drisler.

First State Dinner of the Season.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave the first State dinner of the social season at the Executive Mansion to-night. The guests present were the Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Reed, Senator and Mrs. Vilas, Senator Hale, Representative George P. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Charles S. Fairchild and Mrs. Fairchild, Wilson S. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, Hoke Smith, Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, President Patton of Princeton University, Miss Alice Lee, and Mrs. Perrine.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Over 6,000 persons visited the Aquarium yesterday.

—At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening, there will be a lecture on "The Day of Rest," by Capt. R. C. Adams of Montreal.

—The Rev. W. F. Thomas, missionary from Burmah, will deliver an address this evening in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street.

—Four certificates of membership in the Produce Exchange have been sold for $855. The highest price was $235, and the lowest $205, at which two were sold.

—The second chamber music matinée for the season of the Aschenbroedel Verein will be given next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the hall 144 East Eighty-sixth Street.

—Robert Gibson, formerly with H. Knickerbacker & Co., and George T. Hollister, hitherto clerks with Vermilye & Co., were yesterday elected members of the Stock Exchange.

—Leo Stern, the violinist, arrived yesterday on the steamship Majestic. He was met by Mrs. Gilbert Hare. He will fill concert engagements in this country, but has made no advance arrangements.

—James Spetzer of 246 East Forty-sixth Street was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by Commissioner Shields for examination today on a charge of assaulting David Long, a letter-carrier, while the latter was on his rounds.

"Signs of good business;" they hang in our purchasing room.

Manufacturers are requested not to offer styles already selected by other clothiers. All styles selected by us are not to be sold to any other clothier in the United States.

Manufacturers will please understand that samples of all cloths are boiled down in acids and exposed to the sun for 10 days. None accepted that will not stand these tests for all wool and fast color.

Another sign of good business is cleaning house; it's expensive to sell goods below cost—but more expensive to keep them.

Suits: the popular English walking coat suit, as well as sack suits, now $15, $16, $18 and $19; many were $10 higher.

Overcoats that were $40, $38, $35 now $25; those that were $28 and $25 now $15.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

—At the annual meeting of the members of the National Steeplechase Association, held in this city yesterday, S. S. Howland, Foxhall P. Keene, and S. Howland Robbins were elected to succeed themselves as Stewards for a term of three years.

—At the union Week of Prayer services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway, this evening the general subject is "Home Missions," which will be discussed by Dr. J. M. Buckley and the Rev. W. G. Puddefoot.

—Mrs. J. H. Knowles, Organizing Secretary of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, will give the Bible lesson at the prayer meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union to-day at 11 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue

—Miss Harriet Bressent, twenty-two year old, of 224 Ninth Avenue, while visiting at 200 West Twenty-sixth Street, took some carbolic acid, mistaking it for medicine. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that her mouth and face were badly burned.

—The Alumnae Association of Rutgers Female Institute and College of New York City will give its annual luncheon at the Hotel Waldorf to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Prof. Charles E. West, Margaret Bottome, and Charlotte Perkins Stetson will be among the guests.

—Argument in the case of Zucker, the alleged incendiary, was to have been made in the Supreme Court yesterday on the order to show cause, which stays the excution of sentence; but the case went over to Jan. 13, because some stenographic minutes of the trial were not ready.

—The trial of a suit for $10,000 damages brought by James Reynolds against the New York Central Railroad was begun before Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday. Reynolds alleges he was thrown off a train at High Bridge on Oct. 6, 1894, and lost three fingers.

—The trial of Michael Costello, charged with the murder of James Purcell, was begun in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, but was adjourned to Monday to permit the wife of the accused man, who is a witness, to bury their infant child, which died yesterday morning.

—James Gallagher, twenty-seven years old, who said he lived at 323 West Eighteenth Street, was sent to Blackwell's Island, to the workhouse, for the thirtieth time yesterday. He got into a quarrel and fought the five policemen who tried to subdue him. His sentence was six months.

—The schooner C. C. Lane, from Norfolk for New Haven, with pig iron, stranded at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on Barnegat Shoals. The life-saving crews from Long Ladies' Island and Forked River Stations assisted in discharging 120 tons of cargo, and the schooner was floated at 10 A. M.

—The Public Education Association has arranged for a series of lectures, to be given at its rooms, 64 Madison Avenue, on Friday afternoons, commencing to-day at 4 o'clock, when Charles Dudley Warner will speak upon "Literature in the Schools." The admission for non-members is 25 cents.

—The New York Sunday School Association announces that Prof. C. P. Fagnani will begin a normal class for Superintendents and Sunday school teachers this evening, to be held regularly each week in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street.

—Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, has awarded Mrs. Bly E. Witthaus allmony of $50 a week and a counsel fee of $500 pending the trial of an action brought against her for absolute divorce by her husband, R. August Witthaus, professor of chemistry in the University of the City of New York.

—The annual meeting and election of the Manhattan Philatelic Society was held last night at 351 Fourth Avenue. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Paul Allen; Vice President—I. W. George; Secretary—O. H. William; Treasurer—C. W. Hill; Exchange Manager and Auctioneer—Charles De Witt Drew.

—William A. Slocum, a real estate dealer living at 410 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a cable car at Broadway and Chambers Street yesterday. His left knee was sprained, and his head and right shoulder bruised. His wounds were dressed at the Hudson Street Hospital, and later he was taken home.

—Mrs. E. Smith, fifty-five years old of 225 East Twenty-sixth Street, while crossing Fifteenth Street at Broadway, last evening, was knocked known and run over by the buggy of Assistant Fire Chief Croker, who was on his way to a fire. Mrs. Smith received a scalp wound and contusions of the body. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

—At the annual meeting of the American Geographical Society Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, at Chickering Hall, there will be a presentation of the Cullum Geographical Medal to R. E. Peary, United States Navy. F. S. Dellenbaugh will read a paper on "Coronado's March from Mexico to the Missouri, 1540-2," with ill